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RESTON DEFENDS AGAINST CRITICS OF HIS ACTIONS

PY201435 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1240 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 20 Oct (NA) -- Interior Minister Llamil Reston has asserted that the information indicating that the government proposes to give a "philosophical answer" to the demands that are being made about the missing is "a fabrication."

Reston, who made some statements here just after arriving back from his trip to the city of Cordoba, asserted that the information "is a fabrication and I do not know where it came from.

"I find it highly improbable that it originated in the Ministry (Interior), because the only person who originates information in that ministry is the minister himself and he knows nothing about it," he stressed.

He then said that the person who wrote in a Buenos Aires morning newspaper that Reston is reluctant to talk with politicians "is a journalist with a very vivid imagination."

He also referred to the dissatisfaction that exists among the radicals regarding the way he is carrying out his job and he indicated: "I can accept that because there are those who agree with what I am doing and there are others who do not."

He then asserted that the dialogue with the representatives of the political parties "is fluid, normal and it is highly positive."

ARMY GENERAL SERVES 8-DAY HOUSE ARREST SENTENCE

PY202357 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2250 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Oct (NA) -- Brig Gen Omar Edgardo Parada has served his 8-day house arrest which was imposed on him by the Army commander in chief because of the reasons he gave in his retirement request, according to reliable sources.

This is the second sanction imposed on generals who were assigned to the Malvinas Islands since Gen Americo Daher was arrested last Saturday and put at the disposal of a military tribunal.

The generals who were in charge of Army units in the Malvinas were Mario Benjamin Menendez, military governor on the islands, along with Oscar Luis Jofre, Americo Daher and Omar Parada, commanders of the 10th, 9th and 3d Infantry Brigades respectively.

After the war was over, the four generals were removed from their posts and put at the disposal of the Army commander in chief. These generals put in their requests for retirement after not being invited to participate in the plenary meeting of generals that was held in September, prior to the meeting of the Army Promotions Board.

FORMER PRESIDENT GALTIERI REACTS TO CALVI REPORT

PY201621 Buenos Aires LA SEMANA in Spanish 30 Sep 82 p 4, 5

[Excerpt] On Sunday night, we phoned General Galtieri to find out his opinion on the Calvi report. This is what transpires:

Galtieri: You must realize that the subject is of interest to me but I have not had direct access to what has been released. Undoubtedly it is something very important.

Question: Don't you think it is high time for us to find out the truth from those directly involved?

Answer: I do not know if the time has come. I am collecting information, data, putting things together and talking to some of my comrades.

Question: Prompted by what has been published today? (meaning Sunday, 26 September, in CLARIN)

Answer: No, no. I have been doing this for a month now, gathering scattered information.

Question: Are you trying to put together you own report?

Answer: No, no. I am trying to put together a proper and truthful chronological account of what happened, the attitudes, the circumstances, etc.

Question: Would that be part of the memoirs that some say you have been writing, General?

Answer: No, not memoirs the way memoirs usually are. It is what I told you before.

Question: Don't you believe that there is need to know a true account of what happened in order to prevent the rise of stories which resemble the history of the legendary Far West [given in English]?

Answer: This is what I want for the future as well. That is, that things, facts, documents and everything serious, capable of serving as a historical document as the basis for history, should be known.

Question: Why is all this hue and cry being raised over the guilt of the army and not of the other branches?

Answer: Had the 14th of June [Menendez's surrender of the Falklands] never taken place, the things that are happening now would never have happened. Our branch committed a capital sin, is that not so? By doing this we gave the impression of assuming the blame for something, but that is not the case.

Question: Is it true what the Calvi report says about you telling General Menedez to call you back at 1900?

Answer: Look, I do not think so. I will look for the recording.

Question: Then it is true that you have the tapes, the documents and everything else, as people have been saying?

Answer: And you don't think so? Why shouldn't I? Why should I throw things away? For some things there is no evidence but for others there is, of course. There are tapes of communications, telex messages. There is everything, how can there not be?

Question: Then, General, we can assume that there will be more than just polemics, that there will be a sort of verbal pitched battle?

Answer: Look here, I do not plan to wage one. I do not plan to wage one because I am clearly within the military laws and regulations.

Question: Even if the battle is being waged against you?

Answer: No, I know when to attack.

TRADE OFFICIAL REPORTS ON EASTERN EUROPE TOUR

PY200207 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 16 Oct 82 p 8

[Excerpts] Reporting on the results of his trade mission to several countries of Eastern Europe, Commerce Secretary Alberto Fraguio has announced the initiation of dialogue with political, business and union sectors on domestic and foreign trade issues, denied his resignation and announced that studies on an export promotion law are nearly complete.

Fraguio reported that the Soviet Union was invited to participate in supplying turbines for the Piedra del Aguila project and high-powered transformers to be used in the electrical interconnection system between 1983 and 1985.

Fraguio then reported that the CSSR will undertake a 3-year purchase plan from Argentina. The plan includes 300,000 tons of wheat annually, 150,000 tons of soybean pellets, 200,000 tons of corn and 5,000 tons of frozen fish. A promise was made to the CSSR that it will have the possibility of building the Cuyo Plant No 4 as long as it includes the participation of Argentine enterprises. Progress was also made in the GDR concerning the idea of undertaking joint exports, and trade compensations were studied.

Poland took notice of a letter of intent by four Argentine shipyards which are interested in supplying four sets of ships to that country which, for its part, expressed interest in forming joint fishing enterprises in Argentina. A mining agreement was signed and the possibility for Argentina to sell 900,000 tons of grains over 3 years was established.

Fraguio also underscored an agreement signed in Geneva with the EDC whereby the EEC will buy 7,500 tons of special meat cuts from Argentina to compensate it for admitting Greece as an EEC member.

WATERS FROM ITAIPU CAUSE DAMAGE IN PUERTO IGUAZU

PY152324 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 15 Oct 82 pp 1, 20

[Excerpts] A tremendous flow of water caused by the filling in of the lake behind the Itaipu dam swept away one of the two piers of Puerto Iguazu, washed away hundreds of tons of earth from the nearby cliffs, and undermined some 70 metres of paving which finally collapsed into the torrent. The Coast Guard building is in danger of collapsing and the authorities have stopped all vehicular and pedestrian traffic from approaching the danger area. Argentine and Brazilian helicopters are overflying the stretch between the dam and Puerto Iguazu.

When the sluicegates of the dam were closed to enable the waters to the Parana River to start filling the dam, the Brazilians opened sluicegates in other dams to allow the Iguazu River to flow freely. The waters of the river then commenced to flow at double the usual speed. It swept away huge cement blocs at Puerto Iguazu, and flood waters spilled over ajoining streets. Great damage was also reported from Libertador General San Martin port, halfway between Posadas and Iguazu. The waters of the Iguazu are now flowing at a speed of three metres per second instead of the normal 1.5 metres per second.

At Puerto Iguazu the level of the water dropped from 17.96 metres to 4.90 metres. Damage is also reported in various parts of the Brazilian and Paraguayan coastline.

Argentine will not be able to unilaterally demand compensation for damage to its ports and installations. It can only obtain recognition of its claims for damages through trilateral negotiations, according to the 1979 treaties signed by the three countries, involved, Brazil, Paraguay and Argentina.

ARMY CHIEF PROMISES RAPPROCHEMENT WITH PEOPLE

PY201449 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 20 Oct 82

[Text] Bolivian Army Commander in Chief, Gen Simon Sejas Tordoya today said that the cases and trials of officers who have stained the dignity of the armed forces will be processed speedily. He made this statement after swearing in the new head of the military college, Gen Raul Lopez Leyton.

General Sejas Tordoya said that the punishment of nine officers of the Manchego Regiment last week is evidence of the desire of the army to speed up the studies and comply with the legal requirements for each case. He emphasized that any reported case will be investigated.

[Begin Sejas recording] My command wishes to deal with everything speedily. Therefore, the court of honor, made up of officers of the staff and presided over by myself, will deal with each case swiftly in order to be able to clear all pending cases as soon as possible. [end recording]

He also said that a gradual withdrawal of military officers from public service posts is taking place. Answering questions of journalists, General Sejas said: [Begin recording] Unfortunately, lately we have been neglecting our specific functions to carry out other tasks. I would like to say once again that it is the desire of the commander in chief of the army to return this military institution to its specific functions. In compliance with the provisions of the Constitution, we will seek internal rapproachement and later move toward rapproachement with our people whom we serve. [end recording]

He said that all cases will be reviewed and should errors in judgment be detected we will correct injustices and will manage the institution in keeping with armed forces rules and regulations.

CONGRESS SETS UP INTERNATIONAL POLICY COMMISSION

PY210105 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 21 Oct 82

[Text] An international policy commission was created in the Chamber of Deputies this morning. The commission is chaired by Dr Alcides Alvarado, member of the National Revolutionary Movement of the Left [MNRI]. The MNRI is one of the parties that makes up the Democratic and Popular Unity.

Guillermo Ritcher, deputy for Beni Department and a member of the Revolutionary Front of the Left, was designated as the commission's secretary general.

Reporting on the commission's creation, Deputy Guillermo Ritcher stated that next week the International Policy Commission will invite Foreign Minister Mario Velarde to analyze various aspects of Bolivia's foreign policy.

UNION REPUDIATES U.S.'INTERVENTIONIST' POLICY

PY210144 La Paz Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] One of the unions of state employees has expressed repudiation for U.S. imperialism's interventionist policy in Bolivian domestic affairs.

The Union of Labor Ministry Employees released a communique in this regard at noon today. Here is the communique:

The Union of Labor Ministry Employees hereby makes known to the public and the entire world that it strongly repudiates the interventionist policy of Yankee imperialism, which is again bearing its oppressive and capitalistic claw in Bolivian domestic affairs.

PINOCHET SPEAKS ON CONSTITUTION, PARTIES

PY201609 Santiago EL MERCURIO EDICION INTERNACIONAL in Spanish 30 Sep-6 Oct 82 pp 1, 2

[By correspondents V. Perez Cotapos and Aquiles de la Fuente]

[Excerpt] Santa Cruz -- President Augusto Pinochet has stated that the period up to 1989 is not a transition period but a period of full normalization, because the provisions of the current Constitution will be completely fulfilled.

The president of the republic yesterday began a 3-day tour through the sixth region, visiting San Fernando first. He then went to Santa Cruz where he spoke off the cuff, though energetically, at the city square [Medialuna], during a luncheon given for him by some 500 persons of that municipality. He stated that there is freedom and a constitutional government, approved by the citizens in Chile.

He criticized the politicians who want to shorten the period of the current government and who insist on calling this a period of transition instead of a period of normalization.

He also said that the law of political parties will be the last law issued by this regime. Political parties are going to be irrelevant, according to the national Constitutional itself.

The president stated in this regard: "I am telling you this because the politicians are always trying to establish time limits, though lengthy ones, and even then they begin to put pressure on us to shorten them. This is happening now with what I have called the period of normalization. Why do they want to call it a period of transition? Transition to what, gentlemen?"

The he went on to say: "Things have been normalized. We have a Constitution approved in 1980. We have a constitutional president because he was thus approved, and we have democracy as our way of life. What is normal for them? The normal thing for them would be the parades, the political rallies. There is freedom, gentlemen. And if you don't believe it, read the magazines that are circulating around here. How can it be said there is no freedom?"

"I want to add, therefore, that the government will fulfill its goals, according to the Constitution. The government does not accept political chicanery. The government has set a very clear objective. The politicians are very active, and are very few in number, because I have measures to deal with them; do not believe that they all go off unchecked. When they are called upon they always say they are very loyal to the government. But I tell you very clearly: All goals will be fulfilled according to the Constitution. The laws will be issued according to the Constitution and the country will live through a democracy of the majority. A liberal democracy such as that which we had up to 1973 will never return, because it can never be restored. Let is be very clear to all. Democracy as a way of life." [as published]

"Now, in addition to these laws and measures, the last law to be enacted will be that on the political parties, because according to Article 19 of the Constitution, these political parties will be very small, and that is how they will be."

GOVERNMENT DENOUNCES UNREST BY WORKERS FRONT

PA201446 Quito Voz de Los Andes in Spanish 2330 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Denouncing the clear destabilizing maneuvers being pursued by the leaders of FUT [United Workers Front] in their obvious effort to overthrow the incombent constitutional regime, the government announced today that a state of national emergency may be declared to counter the current social rebellion.

Meanwhile, Ernesto Alban Gomez, national secretary of public information, stressed the armed forces' determination to support the regime and announced that public transporation vehicles may be transferred to anyone who is willing to take over this service. Alban Gomez made this announcement at a news conference.

[Begin Alban Gomez recording] It has been agreed that the police must continue their cautious and prudent behavior, since the public forces' rule is to guarantee the Ecuadoreans' freedoms and rights. Therefore, the police will not take violent action in facing provocations.

Of course, the police cannot permit terrorists actions that could affect public or private property, like the attempt to blow up a bridge in order to obstruct the nation's communications or attacks on public buildings and private vehicles, all of which are reproachable and cannot be considered a reasonable demand by the people which could be taken into consideration. Such violence cannot be condoned by a responsible government that respects the rights of others and must be able to take the necessary corrective measures.

The government is studying the possibility of declaring a state of emergency. The Constitution establishes the conditions that justify such a measures, and the current state of national unrest is one such condition. If at a given moment the nation finds itself immersed in a state of domestic unrest, the government, in the exercise of its powers and in compliance with its duties, shall declare a state of emergency.

Sees Overthrow Threat

PA201606 Quito Voz de Los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] If circumstances warrant, the president might use the special powers at his command, Government MInister Galo Garcia said at the end of a meeting with the president and the labor minister. Garcia said that if circumstances warrant, in the next few hours President Hurtado might exercise his constitutional right to assume special powers if needed to preserve social peace and harmony, in view of the United Workers Front's [FUT] appeals to overthrow the national government.

Garcia deplored the attacks on several vehicles parked outside the Legislative Palace and expressed solidarity with the National Congress and the media. He said he has not received estimates on the damage caused by the demonstrators yesterday, nor a report on the number of persons arrested. He added, however, that the police were unable to stop all the acts of vandalism that were carried out.

Meanwhile, in the interior of the country the disturbances increased. A national strike of transportation vehicles owners has been in effect since Monday. The strikers are demanding a 100-percent increase in fares and freight charges to compensate for the increase in the price of gasoline.

In Quito, a march carried out yesterday by the FUT -- formed of three main national labor federations totaling some 300,000 members -- culminated in serious clashes with the police. Thousands of students and workers gathered at El Ejido Park and then marched toward the congress to demand a special period of sessions to repeal the unpopular government measures.

At an impromptu rally after they arrived at the Legislative Palace, demonstrators attacked Rodolfo Baquerizo, the president of the National Congress, shortly after Baquerizo had started to deliver a conciliatory speech. Then the demonstrators marched through Quito's main streets until they reached San Francisco Square, some 200 meters from the Government Palace.

The FUT is determined to continue forcing its demands tomorrow with a 24-hour general strike. The transportation sector's union has joined the FUT's call to a strike. This unrest has brought fear of an eventual coup d'etat against the Christian Democratic government, although the government's chief spokesman, Ernesto Alban, has stressed the armed forces' support for the government.

More on Protests

PA201909 Paris AFP in Spanish 1757 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Quito, 20 Oct (AFP) -- With the army out on the streets protecting strategic locations, and with the city paralyzed by a public transportation strike and just recovering from violent street fights over the past few days, Quito is today experiencing a tense day prior to the general strike that has been called for tomorrow. Many street protests have occurred in the past few hours all over the country, especially in Quito, where approximately 15,000 people participating in a demonstration organized by the unions caused a serious disturbance at the Chamber of Representatives building.

The nationwide strike called by the United Workers Front for tomorrow and the government's threat to implement a state of emergency if the public order situation worsens have increased tensions in the past few hours.

In Babahoyo, north of Guayaquil, demonstrators looted and tried to burn the building that houses the Sanitation Directorate. They also attacked the home of Gary Esparza, vice president of the Chamber of Representatives.

In Ibarra, a city in northern Ecuador, a railraod car loaded with foodstuffs was looted, while in Guayaquil, where the demonstrations were not so serious, the police arrested 50 people.

The people's protest began with President Hurtado's decision to abolish state subsidies for fuel, a measure that continues to be a target for all sectors.

The unions -- which are accusing the government of encouraging a coup d'etat -- leftist and rightist political leaders, and even the young president's associates are against this measure.

Vice President Leon Roldos has just announced that the National Development Council that he heads had recommended an increase in the price of fuel much less than the one decreed by Hurtado.

Meanwhile, an IMF delegation has arrived in Quito to study the possibility of granting Ecuador a loan to compensate for the drop in its exports, which is largely responsible for the economic crisis of the country. From another quarter it was learned that a high-ranking Ecuadorean financial delegation has begun talks in New York with Ecuador's main creditors to refinance the country's foreign debt in the short term.

Vice President Accused

PA202055 Quito Voz de Los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Live relay from the press room of the Presidential Palace by reporter Raul Zambrano]

[Excerpts] At noon today, Government Minister Dr Galo Garcia Feraud reiterated his veiled conspiracy charges against Vice President Leon Roldos Aguilera.

Dr Garcia said that the fact that Roldos has once again made a statement opposing the measures adopted by the government, criticizing them as he has in the past, can only be interpreted in this way:

Garcia's serious charges against the vice president and about conspiratorial activities were made at a news conference in the Government Palace today. Here are his words:

[Begin Garcia recording] At this time, there is concern because of the premeditated actions that some leaders are carrying out, taking advantage of popular demands to try and change the constitutional regime to a de facto regime. Naturally, this is not possible. It is not possible because it has taken Ecuador a long time to achieve a constitutional regime and a de jure state, and we are compelled to take all necessary steps ranging from prudence to force to defend the Ecuadorean people and their property, state property and institutions, and to safeguard the legal and constitutional status of Ecuador.

There is no doubt that we have just experienced a very difficult situation, not only because ofthe remedies or measures that the government has firmly adopted, but also because of the lack of basic items and services. Our needs in education, health, drinking water, sewer systems, and other services are very large indeed, and funds are scarce in the country. Therefore, we have to redouble our efforts to satisfy all of these needs.

However, to take advantage of these circumstances -- of the fact that Ecuador has needs, and that to satisfy them the national government has had to adopt measures such as those it adopted last week to try and solve our economic problems -- many leaders have formed a chorus of opposition to try and make Ecuador fall into siutations that we cannot permit if we are to continue defending the constitutional regime, harmony and social peace.

This is the only way one can interpret the fact that the vice president has once again made a statement opposing the measures adopted, criticizing them as he has in the past.

Leon Febres Cordero has already called the country's attention to these statements by the vice president, that is, to the fact that they coincided with the chorus by the opposition. I am calling attention to this fact because the two men are spokesmen of opposition political parties, and in this case their political positions clearly agree; they want to create unrest and cause skepticism and mistrust in the measures that the government has adopted following detailed studies. [end recording]

PRESIDENT HURTADO DECLARES STATE OF EMERGENCY

PA210036 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0013 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Quito, 20 Oct (EFE) -- President Oswaldo Hurtado declared a state of emergency today "in view of the internal unrest that has been affecting Ecuador since 18 October." Decree No 1252 declares a zone of security throughout the nation's territory, which implies that the national security law will be enforced.

The president has suspended the existence of the citizens' constitutional rights.

He also announced that as of this date, a curfew is being established between 2200 and 0600 (0300 and 1100 GMT), during which time the transit of vehicles and persons is prohibited.

The armed forces and national police will guarantee the safe circulation of persons and vehicles outside of those hours, according to an official communique.

Demonstrations, street rallies, public gatherings and the bearing of arms are also prohibited. Public services will be under military control. Classes in schools and colleges, which were suspended earlier, will remain suspended until further notice.

Text of Decree

PA210107 Quito Voz de Los Andes in Spanish 0037 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Decree issued by the Presidency of the Republic of Ecuador on 20 October -- read by announcer]

[Text] The president of the republic has signed Decree 1252, dated 20 October, declaring a national state of emergency. Therefore, constitutional guarantees are suspended in accordance with the limitations established in Article 78, item 6, of the nationa's political Constitution, and the nation's territory is declared a security zone. The citizens are hereby notified of the following provisions, which will be enforced while the state of emergency is in effect:

1. As of today, 20 October, a curfew will be established from 2200 to 0600. During these hours the transit of vehicles and people is prohibited.
2. Outside the hours mentioned in No, 1, the armed forces and the National Police will guarantee the free transit of vehicles and people.
3. Demonstrations and gatherings on streets or public plazas are forbidden.
4. It is forbidden to carry weapons; therefore, all licenses and permits to carry arms are suspended.
5. All public services will be under military control.
6. Classes at all educational levels are hereby suspended.
7. The government, with the help of the public forces, guarantees the free pursuit of all economic and social activities.

[Dated] Quito, 28 October 1982

[Signed] Maj Gen Jorge Maldonado, minister of national defense. Galo Garcia Feraud, Minister of Government and Justice

President's Address

PA210218 Quito Domestic Service in Spanish 0103 GMT 21 Oct 82

["Address to the nation" delivered by Ecuadorean President Oswaldo Hurtado, place not given -- live]

[Text] People of Ecuador: On a previous occasion I said that economic crisis is the worst enemy of democracy. I have had to make difficult, complex and painful decisions to keep this crisis from advancing and causing even worse problems for the Ecuadorean people. I am very much aware of the shortcomings and I share the concern of our country's social sectors; the unrest among the workers is understandable. But I also wish to tell you that the president of the republic had no other way out. Anyone else in my position, with the responsibility that a ruler must feel toward his homeland and his people, would have made similar decisions.

It is true that these measures, especially the elimination of subsidies, affect a large sector of the people, but it is also true that the increase in the price of fuel, particularly, affects the prosperous social sectors, because they use much more fuel that the workers, peasants and craftsmen, who have only buses by which to go back and forth.

It is also true that I sent bills to the Chamber of Representatives intended to create taxes that are especially directed, not to the people of Ecuador who do not own a car, not to the people of Ecuador who have no wealth, not to the people of Ecuador who only live off their salaries alone, but to those who have enough wealth and who must share it with the Ecuadorean society.

These are measures, therefore, that demand from each person only what he can and should give at this critical movement for the nation. These bills actually seek a contribution from everyone, because the moment is so complex that these is no citizen of this country who can feel that he had no obligation to contribute toward a solution to the economic problem.

Once these decisions were made, some social sectors, some union leaders, broke off the dialogue, which is an essential element in a democratic society. They refused to talk with the government. They did not wish to hear explanations, as was usual in the past, and announced a national strike, even though the increase in the price of fuel, at this time, is basically lower than the increase in 1981; even though the prices of diesel, gas and (?kerosene) -- products of very high consumption in the people's homes -- were not increased today; even though I also presented a bill to The Chamber of Representatives to increase wages so that the people of Ecuador can be compensated for the increase in the cost of living. This bill will permit an increase of more than 1,000 sucres per month in the wages of all Ecuadorean workers, including those than that earn 8,500 sucres per month; despite all of this and more. While it is true that we were experiencing a state of war against our traditional southern enemy *in 1981, it is equally true today* that the country and the Ecuadorean economy are undergoing a state of economic war. Our problems now are greater than those of 1981 and the consequences can be even worse. Yet the sixth national strike has been declared for tomorrow.

Of the five former strikes, only two were carried out during times of a dictatorial government. The other three were held under democratic rule and two of them were held under my government, a government that is only 17-months old. Now, an indefinite general strike is being called for Monday.

What is sought with this break-off of dialogue? What is expected from permanent and regular strikes, when the homeland needs all of the work that all of its sons can do? What is it that those who not only call strikes, who not only express protests, but who, in the last dew days, have destroyed public buildings, built with the money of the Ecuadorean people; who have destroyed private property -- cars belonging to many citizens, who worked for those cars -- and yesterday they even tried to humiliate high-ranking Chamber of Representatives officials and the communications media -- what is it that they expect to accomplish? What is it that those in other provinces who today are using violence, explosive charges and weapons -- as has been denounced by the national press -- want? Do they want to turn Ecuador -- as has already been expressed in some demonstrations -- into yet another Latin American country suffering a civil war? Out there, they are saying: Nicaragua, El Salvador and now Ecuador.

People of Ecuador, in view of these facts, I feel that it is my duty to defend the Constitution, the law, public liberties and the citizens' rights; therefore, I signed an executive decree this afternoon declaring a state of emergency. But, as a democratic man, respectful of public liberties -- and I believe that this government can be proud of having done it best in the practice of democracy -- I have not made the decision to suspend freedom of the press, because I want the Ecuadorean people to continue to be informed; but yes, as you will find out later, I have suspended many constitutional guarantees, so that I will have the necessary power to defend democratic order, the Constitution, the law and the rights of the citizens and people of Ecuador.

Tonight I wish to ask you for a patriotic contribution to the effort to secure peace in the country. I want to urge you to abandon violence and to accuse and persecute all who may resort to it. I wish to beg that we all consult our consciences and our (?feelings), because the time has come for us to rediscover ourselves, as is necessary in a truly democratic society.

What will happen to the country if we add social conflicts, violence and terrorism to the serious problems that it is facing? Do we want to repeat in our homeland what has happened in other countries of the continent? Isn't the suffering that we have read about in the newspapers and that other countries are experiencing enough? I believe that the Ecuadorean people have, on many occasions, demonstrated that they have a civic awareness, a feeling for the homeland and human solidarity, and I believe that they will demonstate this tomorrow. The public force will guarantee the people's right to transit. It will protect all establishments where the people of Ecuador want to work; in this way, the state, government and public forces and the people of Ecuador particularly will demonstrate that we want to live in peace. That we certainly have the right to protest, but not the right to offend, to hurt and to kill our brothers. To keep this from happening, the national police and the armed forces will guarantee public order and will protect freedom. These measures, I think, will prevent worse evils from entering the republic.

I invite all - the workers, craftsmen, peasants, businessmen and professionals -- to work tomorrow. Those who don't wish to do so, please respect the rights of those who wish to show in this way that they are willing to use their shoulders to give a forward push to our economy and to consolidate the democracy that cost us so much to regain. Thank you, people of Ecuador.

GOVERNMENT MINISTER SAYS NO COUP TO BE STAGED

PA210303 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 0230 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] In a statement made to the press, Galo Garcia Feraud, Ecuadorean Government and justice minister, said today that we are obliged to take all necessary steps to protect the citizens and to maintain legal and constitutional order in Ecuador. The government minister also admitted that we have had to face some hard times, not only because of the measures taken by the government but because of the impossibility of satisfying the Ecuadorean people's needs.

In conclusion, he said that the government will not stage a coup d'etat, despite the pressures it is facing.

Curfew Implemented

PA210344 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 0246 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, before we end this newscast we wish to report on the different situations that our listeners are facing, as we are receiving phone calls reporting that in certain areas of Quito the public force is already enforcing the curfew that is to begin as of 2200 tonight. We have been told that in the area of (Nunincuto), the public force has arrested some citizens, though there are still 15 minutes before the curfew is to be legally enforced. If there is an authority listening to Radio Quito at this time, we would like him to clarify the order to those public servants in the (Nunincuto) neighborhood who are prematurely enforcing this measure.

We also wish to inform all citizens that safeconducts have been granted exclusively for motorized vehicles; that is the (?buses). We therefore ask all our listeners to hurry, since they have only 15 minutes to get home or wherever they are going.

March in Guayaquil Stopped

PA210429 Quito Voz de Los Andes in Spanish 0350 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Excerpt] The national strike called for tomorrow will be our response to the [state of emergency] measures, the classist Labor Federation of Workers of Guayas has said.

Members of this organization gathered around their headquarters and tried to begin a march to the Guayas governor's office, but they were stopped by the police.

The situation in Guayaquil is calm, though there is tense concern among the citizens. The stores are doing business with their doors only half open.

LABOR LEADERS' REACTIONS TO STATE OF EMERGENCY

PA210337 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 0134 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Excerpts] The leaders of the Federation of Ecuadorean Drivers and of the Ecuadorean United Workers Front [FUT] are meeting at this moment. Our mobile unit with Salomon Osorio is trying to interview the labor leaders, to obtain their initial reactions to the decree of the state of emergency:

[Begin live relay] [Osorio] There is practically no one in the streets, as both pedestrians and vehicles have stopped circulating following the government's decree of the state of emergency, announced by the president of the republic. We are in the headquarters where FUT drivers and leaders are meeting. Here we have Mr Jose Chavez [FUT president], who is going to tell us his reaction to the announcement made by the president today.

[Chavez] We were aware of the fact that the government was establishing conditions in order to reach this situation. It is very grave that the country has reached a point where many sectors have referred to an attempt at a self-inflicted coup d'etat. We condemn and reject the attitude taken by the president of the republic, which demonstrates insensitivity, intransigence and stubbornness, in his refusal to accept the views of the workers and the Ecuadorean people, who have demanded that the arbitrary measures taken by the president of the republic behind the people's back and without consultation be revoked. Instead of revoking those measures, he has added others that only make the situation worse.

President Hurtado's government has created the national unrest by decreeing a series of measures that are having strong impact on Ecuadorean homes. These measures are not affecting the privileged classes, as has been said; they are affecting the poor sectors of the Ecuadorean people.

He also said that he was forced to take these measures because of what he termed the vandalistic acts that have taken place in the last few days. We have reports that members of the international Christian Democracy infiltrated the public demonstration yesterday to create a situation that would damage the legitimate struggle of the Ecuadorean workers and people, which clearly proves that it is the government itself -- its absurd measures aside -- that has created the current situation.

The country's working class -- the members of the FUT, of the Federation of Ecuadorean Drivers, of the National Union of Teachers and of other workers' organizations, such as craftsmen and peasant organizations, emphatically states that we are not intimidated by threats. The workers will go ahead with the people's general strike, as planned yesterday. Whatever consequences result from these legitimate actions of struggle in defense of the life of Ecuadoreans, of this country's future generations, we hold the government responsible.

We feel that a situation like this, created by President Hurtado's government, must be strongly rejected and opposed in every way possible by the Ecuadorean people, who are being threatened by a government that does not have the peoples support and that has lost the Ecuadorean peoples confidence.

[Osorio] Mr Bolanos [Bolivar Bolanos, vice president of the Confederation of Ecuadorean Workers], President Hurtado has said that the workers and drivers are trying to destabilize democracy and are acting against the constitutional government. What is your opinion?

[Bolanos] What the president said about the FUT and the drivers trying to destabilize democracy is completely false. On repeated occasions the FUT has expressed views that contradict those of which it has been accused. Therefore, we believe that the reason that the president gave for declaring the state of siege in the country has no basis. There is no national unrest. What we have is a demand from Ecuadorean people, the workers, the people in general, who are suffering hunger as a result of the economic measures, that President Hurtado's government revoke those measures. We must not confuse national unrest with demands by the people, who are asking the government to revoke those measures.

[Osorio] Mr Bolanos, will the work stoppage called by FUT take place tomorrow as planned? And if it does, it cannot be for 24 hours, in view of the state of emergency and the state of siege that is effective as of 2200 tonight.

[Bolanos] The stoppage that will take place tomorrow was not decided *just now; it was* decided by the *FUT* fourth national convention. The stoppage will take place, despite the state of siege. [end of relay]

'TENSE CALM' REPORTED IN QUITO 21 OCTOBER

PA211244 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Conversation among three unidentified announcers at radio station studio -- live]

[Text] [first announcer] (Lenin) and (Marcos), let me greet the listeners and tell them what those of us who have just arrived at the studio from our homes observed this morning. There is no public transportation; however, people are moving about in private vehicles. There is a tense calm in Quito. The sun is coming out. Do you want to add anything, since you came from the north and the center of the city?

[Second announcer] Let us say that the situation is similar in the north. Everything is calm. The factory workers who are coming from the south to north are crossing the city.

[Third announcer] Would say things are too calm. Calm many times precedes the storm.

[Second announcer] In the northern section of the Pan-American Highway, there are thousands of people on the sides of the highway waiting for someone to give them a lift. I gave rides to some, but others I had to let walk.

[First announcer] We must tell you that we newsmen have safe-conducts to move about at night. Last night the Government Ministry gave them to us. Those in Guayaquil can obtain them from the naval base. All the people who work at night can go and get them.

MINISTER CLAIMS OPPOSITION 'CALL TO REBELLION'

PA211224 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] While there was a renewal of the violent disturbances that have shaken Quito since Monday, Government Minister Galo Garcia said that there are indications that there is a call to rebellion, and he charged that members of the opposition are involved. Garcia said that the government has received information which clearly indicates that there is a call to rebellion and that many leaders of the opposition are supporting it. Garcia also said that some stations, which he did not specify, are using freedom of expression to incite rebellion against President Oswaldo Hurtado and to hold demonstrations. The minister asked Ecuadoreans not to let themselves be deceived, and he urged them to support the consolidation of democracy. Meanwhile, the street disturbances which have been occuring against the government's economic measures broke out again in Quito yesterday. The police used teargas to control the demonstrators.

ULLOA DESCRIBES RESULTS OF HIS ASIAN TRIP

PY192300 Paris AFP in Spanish 1921 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Lima, 16 Oct (AFP) -- Peru will begin the conquest of the Asian far west, Peruvian Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa stated yesterday. Ulloa and his large entourage have just returned from Japan and the PRC having had a rewarding experience.

We all returned with the conviction that an important part of the foreign policy that we implement in the next few decades ought to be aimed at seeking a closer rapprochement with the PRC and with the Asian countries, Prime Minister and Economy Minister Ulloa stated.

Ulloa travelled to Asia along with representatives of the government and of the opposition parties, with businessmen and with journalists. While in Asia, Ulloa found out that the Peruvian sectors of trade, industry, agriculture, economy and culture stand a very good chance in Asia.

While in Tokyo, Ulloa agreed with the Japanese authorities on the need to transform the Pacific basin into a region of peace and of common work for the purpose of benefitting the Asian and American coastal inhabitants, who are related by blood in accordance with the theories on the origin of American man.

On terming Japan the first industrial country in the world, Ulloa stated that Japan is very willing to increase trade with, and investments in Latin America in general, and in Peru in particular.

Ulloa added that Japan, which has no natural resources, is very interested in increasing trade with Latin America to ensure a supply basic, farm, forest, energy and mineral products.

Japan is currently the second largest buyer of Peruvian products after the United States. In Peru there is a disciplined Japanese community that is contributing to strengthening the ties between the two nations.

Regarding the PRC, where he was warmly greeted, Ulloa said it is a very dynamic country, which has special social and cultural characteristics under a political system that is different from the Peruvian system.

On praising the PRC leaders for approaching their country's problems without dogmatisms, Ulloa stated that Peru will profit from the PRC's experience in the fields of farming, education and intermediate technology.

Ulloa disclosed that he has drawn up some plans aimed at implementing the PRC's farming experience in Peru. He said, however, that before implementing those plans, he will send a delegation of Peruvian experts and farmers to the PRC so that they can further their knowledge in the farming field.

On indicating that Peru will maintain active trade with Taiwan while recognizing the PRC only, Ulloa stated that his visit to Asia was fruitful and that Asia and Latin America have good prospects.

Some of the members of Ulloa's entourage stated that in the same way as ping pong facilitated Chinese-U.S. rapprochement, vollyball (the world female championship was held in Peru and was broadcast in Japan and the PRC) has contributed to Peruvian popularity in those two nations.

TERRORISTS RAID VILLAGE, BLOW UP MICROWAVE TOWER

PY201614 Paris AFP in Spanish 1454 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Lima, 19 Oct (AFP) -- A group of heavily armed terrorists took over the village of Vinchos, 575 km from Lima, where they destroyed the facilities of a fair and severely damaged two public organizations, according to information received here today. Meanwhile in Cusco, 1,000 km southeast of Lima, another terrorist group blew up a microwave television tower, it was reported in Lima today.

In Vinchos, Ayacucho Department, where the state of emergency is still in effect, some 25 terrorists armed with submachineguns, revolvers and dynamite sticks literally razed the traditional Sunday fair of the village before the eyes of hundreds of people present.

The terrorists then went to the city hall where they burned the documents of the institution. They also raided the medical aid station and the main market and distributed the medicines and foodstuffs among the peasants. The hooded attackers also captured village Mayor Prudencio Soto Manuico and two other officers whom they threatened to kill unless they resigned on the spot. Meanwhile, two criminals (rustlers) were flogged before the eyes of the government officials and then released.

In the meantime, in Cusco, another terrorist commando blew up at least one microwave tower, leaving Cusco without television, according to information received from the local police. It was also reported that in Ongoy, Apurimac, 300 km southeast of Lima, several teachers were threatened with death if they did not resign from their posts, while others were robbed by alleged members of the Shining Path terrorist group.

Yesterday in Lima, police experts in explosives had to go into action when anonymous telephone calls reported that explosive devices had been placed at the Interior Ministry and Torre Tagle Palace (Foreign Ministry), although both calls turned out to be false alarms.

STATE OF EMERGENCY IN LIMA, CALLAO LIFTED

PY201936 Paris AFP in Spanish 1818 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Lima, 20 Oct (AFP) -- The state of emergency and the suspension of constitutional guarantees declared in Lima and in Callao 2 months ago to combat terrorism were lifted today, according to an announcement made by Interior Minister Jose Gagliardi.

Minister Gagliardi stated that 35,621 persons were arrested during the state of emergency. He added that most of these persons were termporarily arrested for not carrying an identity card.

Although Gagliardi did not disclose how many terrorists were arrested, he said that the operations were carried out without causing major trouble for the people. He added that crime was better controlled, since attacks against public property and individuals decreased.

The state of emergency and the suspension of constitutional guarantees was decreed in Lima and in Callao provinces following a prolonged blackout caused by extremists who dynamited several electric power pylons. During the blackout, the extremists set fire to two shops and exploded bombs.

The state of emergency continues in force in some provinces of the Andean Departments of Ayacucho and Apurimac, where terrorists have carried out a number of sabotage acts and attacks against police precincts.

POLICEMAN GUARDING BOLIVIAN EMBASSY KILLED

PY192209 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1809 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Lima, 16 Oct (LATIN-REUTER) -- A police spokesman reported today that several persons suspected of killing a policeman were arrested. The killing took place while the policeman was on guard duty at the Bolivian Embassy.

The police spokesman told the press that the policeman was attacked by unidentified persons last night, then shot five times. The attackers took the policeman's submachinegun.

The wounded policeman was assisted by people in the neighborhood, but died early this morning, the spokesman reported.

About a month ago, another group killed another policeman who was guarding the GDR Embassy in this capital.

So far this year, 23 policemen have been murdered, including the one killed today. Members of the Shining Path organization are said to be the murderers.

Most of the killings took place in Ayacucho, the Andean province located 572 kilometers southeast of Lima. A state of emergency was declared and individual rights were suspended in this province 2 months ago.

AGREEMENT RESTRICTS SOME EXPORTS TO CHILE

PY201234 Paris AFP in Spanish 2327 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Lima, 19 Oct (AFP) -- The export of Peruvian products to Chile, which was seriously hurting Chilean industry and which gave rise to 11 complaints of dumping, will be restricted in accordance with a basic agreement that has been reached by Chilean and Peruvian officials in Santiago. This announcement was made by Peruvian Deputy Trade Minister Maria Hume on arriving from Santiago today.

Hume said the dumping charges were analyzed during her 3-day stay in Chile, where a preliminary agreement was reached in this regard. The import restrictions do not include Peruvian canned fish products and cement, which will continue to be sold on the Chilean market.

Chilean imports of products such as fabric, (?hessian) and polypropelene bags, and woven and cotton fabrics will be restricted.

Hume stated that, in some cases, 90 percent of Chilean imports came from Peru, and sometimes these products had surcharges imposed on them. This created a number of problems, which were resolved during her trip without affecting trade between the two countries.

In conclusion, Hume announced that another meeting will be held in Lima in November to further the preliminary agreement reached in Santiago.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE FUNDS FOR PROJECTS -- Peru has signed two agreements with Japan whereby Japan donates 8 billion soles for fishing and agricultural plans. The agreements were signed by Javier Arias Stella, Peruvian foreign minister, and by Eijido Noda, Japanese ambassador to Peru. [Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 24 Sep 82 p A 4 PY]

JANUARY-JUNE EXPORT FIGURES -- According to preliminary data released by the Customs General Directorate, nontraditional exports totalled $396.5 million during the first 6 months of 1982. [Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 4 Oct 82 p A 17 PY]

MINISTER SAYS PARTIES BREAKING RULES OF GAME

PY200112 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] [Words indistinct] of the rules of the game established by the armed forces and the parties will give rise to measures that the armed forces would rather not adopt, Interior Minister Gen Yamandu Trinidad has just told El Espectador.

Minister Trinidad, who attended the ceremony marking the day of prison officials -- held at the Punta Carretas prison -- said that those who have recently participated in indoor and outdoor meetings sponsored by traditional parties have made improper remarks. These actions are being evaluated and the matter will be taken up by the courts. Therefore, those responsible are likely to be summoned in the next hours.

General Trinidad said that retired officers who engage in political activities are also being checked, and that sanctions could also be imposed on them.

[Begin recording] [Trinidad] Unfortunately, I must say that I have changed my mind about this type of activity. I have said that everything was proceeding normally, that the parties showed an understanding of the process underway and that our country was everybody's main concern. But after outdoor and indoor activities started, we have unfortunately noted, with deep displeasure and regret, that Uruguayans do not know where they stand and that they do not behave properly during such activities, which are of considerable significance and which all of us expect to develop normally. Recent actions by some factions of the traditional parties reveal an intention to return -- to the detriment of our country -- to patterns of behavior which were already pushed aside. My words may not be too clear now, but I do want to warn the population that they should not let anybody influence them, that commonsense should prevail and that they should above all think of our country and of the events scheduled for the near future. All of us hope that such events will be positive so that we will not again have to adopt measures which we do not want to take, but which we will adopt in order to cope with any attempt to change the present course.

[Question] Mr Minister, does that mean that the armed forces might also act accordingly, also changing the rules of the game?

[Trinidad] No, the armed forces will not change the rules of the game. The armed forces' position is very clear. Not long ago, Cosena [National Security Council] and the Council of Ministers approved some resolutions in view of the fact that some parties were not following the rules that had been set. Speaking on behalf of the government, Rear Adm Jorge Laborde [chief of the Joint Staff] has made a public statement outlining the rules to be observed for this type of activity. Let us say that some actions which are being undertaken are forcing the government to take the above measures which do not [words indistinct] anybody but [words indistinct] truth, tranquillity, peace and security, so that everybody may act in keeping with the law.

[Question] Would the measures that you mentioned include a proscription, for a period prior to the elections to be held in 1984, of those who do not comply with the requirements set by the armed forces?

[Trinidad] The armed forces and the government will comply with the resolutions which have been already approved and with which everybody is familiar.

[Question] Mr Minister, have either the police or the Interior Ministry recently (?considered any kind of measure) in connection with those who allegedly made statements in violation of the rules of the game?

[Trinidad] They have not, but they will do it.

[Question] Mr Minister, there are retired officers who engage in political activities. Some of the statements made by those officers are for sure against the rules you have referred to. Will any drastic measure be taken in this regard?

[Trinidad] Measures apply equally to common citizens or retired officers. The armed forces do not discriminate and, above all, they bear responsibilities that they will fulfill without fear of adopting resolutions which may seem drastic.

[Question] General, is Act 4 in force concerning attitudes of political leaders?

[Trinidad] Act 4 is in force and I will repeat that Rear Adm Jorge Laborde has spoken precisely and clearly [words indistinct]. [end recording]

COMMUNIST LEADER ARISMENDI ON UPCOMING ELECTION

PA190428 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Rodney Arismendi, first secretary of the Communist Party of Uruguay, has told the Mexican press that the upcoming election in his country is an attempt by the regime to achieve some legitimacy for the fascist structures that exist in that South American nation.

According to the communist leader, the election will be held while there are more than 1,000 political prisoners in Uruguayan jails and while the opposition parties are still banned, among other repressive measures in force.

Arismendi expressed confidence that despite the repression which prevails in his country, the upcoming election can turn into a new defeat for the dictatorship and a democratic reaffirmation by the Uruguayan people.

CENTRAL BANK TO USE FOREIGN GOLD RESERVES

FY192116 Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 1 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] The Central Bank has been authorized to use its foreign gold reserves, according to an announcement made by Gen Pedro J. Aranco at Government House yesterday.

According to Aranco, the measure was taken for the purpose of obtaining resources to help the productive sectors refinance their debts and finance their exports.

During a brief meeting, where journalists asked no questions, General Aranco stated the following with regard to the important resolution:

"The simultaneous impact of external and internal factors make the adoption of severe measures of adjustment mandatory. The international situation, which is being affected by recession and protectionism, is having a harsh impact on our country, mainly on the sectors engaged in foreign trade. Its impact on the sectors that are engaged in domestic activities also cannot be taken lightly.

"As a consequence, the executive branch has authorized the Central Bank to use a part of its foreign gold reserves to obtain the necessary resources to help the productive sectors refinance their debts and finance their exports.

"The government has made this economic and financial decision in the belief that it is the best way to resolve the difficult situation that the country is experiencing. This measure will be canceled as soon as external factors permit."

PRESIDENT HERRERA CAMPINS HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE

PA191645 Caracas Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins' biweekly news conference with national newsmen at Miraflores Palace in Caracas -- live]

[Excerpts] [Nelson Bocaran] Mr President, as a general rule we Venezuelans have witnessed how, through various administrations, incumbent presidents accuse the opposition parties of offering no constructive opposition. You said yesterday that you did not want daily criticism. However, dispite your good wishes of happiness and optimism, we have been given, at your last press conference and in the last few days, some facts hat provide a lot of food for thought.

In the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement postponed our country's entry until next April, although our country's immediate entry had been taken for granted. Guyana insists in prolonging its claims while we reiterated that the problem should be referred to the UN secretary general, and they are seeking ways to turn it around and prolong their claims.

There are indications that Minister Ogueto had a difficult time refinancing our foreign debt and there is still no final response to his efforts from the world banks. There are difficulties in reaching collective bargaining agreement between the government and the labor aristocracy. There are differences of style in OPEC, according to Minister Calderon Berti's statement yesterday. First here in Caracas, then in (Yauadiver) [words indistinct] Simon Bolivar, and then Bolivian President Siles Zuazo talks about a concerted effort among the countries with foreign debts, not to mention the problem of crime, which sometimes decreases and at other times increases.

Considering all this, Mr President, should we be happy or sad. Perhaps you can give us some information so that we can get a better idea whether or not the problems are as serious as the public thinks they are.

[Herrera Campins] No, I have not said that you can rejoice over news of difficulties. Neither do I ask that you be saddened over good things that happen. I only ask that you maintain a prudent and calm attitude in order to objectively evaluate the various daily developments in our national and international life so that you won't get desperate just because we are not immediately achieving what we know is not easily attainable in a few days or weeks, such as the happy outcome of our historic claim to the Essequibo region.

We know how Guyana traditionally, not only now, has been avoiding direct negotiations with Venezuela so as to not get to the bottom of things. On the other hand, Guyana has tried to place this problem which exists between us and which is regulated by the Geneva agreement signed by the United Kingdom, Venezuela and Guyana, within an international context to delay its possible solution. That is why I have asked the Venezuelan people to be calm, confident, and to be sure of the government's persistent and firm attitude in pursuing its claim. But this cannot be achieved in a day.

I ask that they act in the same way regarding news on other topics, such as on OPEC. If anything, Venezuela has shown that it defends OPEC unity and solidarity. It cannot be accused otherwise as some opposition compatriots would like to do, for reasons which I do not care to discuss. But perhaps they do not realize the significance their statements could have and the difficulties they could create for Venezuela's position in OPEC.

That is why I have said we must handle all of these things prudently, with moderation and of course without distorting or hiding the objective facts.

[Jose Hurtado] Mr President, the Venezuelan Workers Confederation, [CTV] in a statement today by its president, Jose Vargas, said that a campaign has been unleashed against the labor movement, against the workers federation, particularly in view of labor's demands for compensation to offset the decreased buying power of salaries. The statement also cited as an example a statement published today in a Caracas newspaper by Dr Alberto [words indistinct] and the position of the attorney general regarding the collective bargaining contracts. In response, the CTV alleges that there is some sort of obstacle to grant them the stability that must exist prior to negotiations for the collective contracts. I would like your opinion on this.

[Herrera Campins] I have spoken very clearly to the CTV on this. We have told them the state of the government's fiscal resources for increasing the costs of collective contracts for state workers. The government has voiced its willingness to talk and is talking in the best of terms of civil dialogue with the comprehension and understanding of all the parties. Therefore, I hope that we will all adjust to the reality of the country, its economic and fiscal difficulties. We have never denied this reality but we constantly remind the Venezuelan people of it so that their mentality will change. They must realize that we are no longer in the stage of instant wealth or plentiful abundance, but rather than any abundance must now be the fruit of work and effort. I am confident that we will reach an understanding with the workers on this delicate matter of collective bargaining. This is important, not only from the viewpoint of the direct wages and salaries, but from a series of [words indistinct] of social protection that are contemplated in collective bargaining.

[Sally Witt] How would Venezuela vote on a UN resolution to expel Israel?

[Herrera Campins] We have traditionally supported Israel's membership in the United Nations. Israel was, in fact, created by the United Nations, reflecting an aspiration of the Jewish people for 1,000 years. Also, we consider that an enormous effort must be made in the Mideast to achieve peace in the region so that events like those which recently occurred in Beirut, Lebanon, will not recur. Peace must return to the Mideast, because we know that that is a region of extraordinary strategic importance and that the peace of the universe, as well as the peace of that region, could begin to crumble there.

[Omar Perez] Mr President, we would like your opinion on the statement made in New York by former President Rafael Caldera regarding the influence which the United States could have in the conflict regarding the claims to Essequibo.

[Carlos Bendor] Mr President, my question concerns oil. Everybody knows that the constant oil price hikes have caused two kinds of reactions among the consumer nations. On the one hand, oil consumption has been rationed in those countries and on the other hand, there is a search for alternate sources of energy. In addition, the picture has been complicated by the deterioration of the economies of industrialized nations. Naturally this has caused a logical concern among the oil-producing countries of which Venezuela is one. Considering the information available to you at the international level, how do you view the oil future of the country?

[Herrera Campins] We are rationally optimistic regarding the future of oil. Among other things, we know that in the short term oil is irreplaceable among the energy needs of the world. But we also know that the industrialized natons are making large investments and intensifying the search for alternate sources. As far as Venezuela is concerned, we believe that our economy will continue to revolve around oil for a long time. We do not want to base ourselves solely on oil; but we would rather it serve as the motive for the diversification of our productive activities so that we can then have a most robust, prosperous economy that can expand outward and consolidate itself with nontraditional exports. Now we know that the world oil market is currently deteriorated and that is why in April we asked the Venezuelan people to adopt a series of measures. That is why we ask, sensibly and with prudence, that we defend our oil which will continue to be the mainstay of our national economy for a long time.

FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT PORTUGAL 2 NOVEMBER

PA201650 Paris AFP in Spanish 2327 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Caracas, 19 Oct (AFP) -- Venezuelan Foreign Minster Jose Alberto Zambrano will make a 4-day official visit to Portugal beginning 2 November, it was officially reported today in this capital.

Zambrano will take advantage of his visit to Lisbon to meet with President Antonio dos Santos Ramalho Eanes and Prime Minister Francisco Pinto Balsemao about the progress of Venezuela's claim to the Essequibo region, a claim disputed by Guyana.

The Venezuelan foreign minister will also meet with his Portuguese counterpart, Basco Futscher Pereira; Deputy Defense Minister Diago Freitas de Amaral; and Deputy Finance and Planning Minister Joao Salgueiro.

GUATEMALAN CONSUL BLAMES BORDER PROBLEMS ON REBELS

FL202010 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1742 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Comitan, Chiapas 20 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Raul Ogaldez Sanchez, Guatemalan consul in this city, has said that it's inconceivable to imagine a possible confrontation between the armies of Mexico and Guatemala because the two walk hand in hand.

Ogaldez Sanchez, who has served in several Central American countries during his 18 years of diplomatic service, denied that his country's army had violated Mexico's sovereignty and added that all was quiet along the border.

He stressed that the problems are caused by Guatemalan guerrillas who incite peasants to rebel against the administration of General Efrain Rios Montt, the best leader his country ever had.

The Guatemalan diplomat also said that the guerrillas hiding in Guatemalan and Mexican jungles are supported by the governments of Cuba and Nicaragua in order to destabilize the conservative democratic policies of the present Guatemalan administration.

Further on he said that his country's internal problems are being caused by the guerrilla organizations, the Guatemalan Labor Party (PGT), the Armed People's Revolutionary Organization (ORPA), the Rebel Armed Forces (FAR) and the Poor People's Guerrilla Army (EGP).

However, he stressed, the people appear to be listening to reason because they have started joining civil patrols in all the departments to fight the guerrillas.

Thus, the diplomat stressed, within less than a year the Guatemalan guerrillas will be eliminated and tranquillity will reign once again.

Guatemalan Army raids on Mexican soil were made known in early September. During one of the raids a Mexican peasant and Guatemalan one, who was fleeing from Guatemalan troops, were murdered.

Last month, the Mexican Government lodged an official protest with the Guatemalan Government over the disappearance of two Mexican diplomats in Guatemalan territory.

FELAP LEADER WARNS U.S. TO INVADE NICARAGUA IN DEC

FL200005 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2143 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Mexico City, 19 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Danilo Aguirre, secretary general of the Latin American Federation of Journalists (FELAP) said here today that the United States plans a military invasion of Nicaragua during the first few days of December.

He warned that an invasion of Nicaragua will touch off a war in all of Latin America and perhaps a world holocaust.

He publicly called on democratic Latin American countries to back the proposal for peace in Central America presented by Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo and Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins as a measure that may prevent the painful death of the hemisphere.

He blamed the United States for blocking the Mexico-Venezuela initiative by calling a meeting of eight Central American countries in San Jose, Costa Rica, in order to disorient public opinion about the real situation in the area.

He added that the United States, represented by Thomas Enders in Costa Rica, presented the defense of an alleged Central American democracy as a need to get Nicaragua to change its internal policies in order to achieve peace in Central America.

Meanwhile, he added, the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) already has an operational military project in Honduras (20 kms from the Nicaraguan border) with 50 offensive fighter aircraft, a battalion of U.S. soldiers, a battalion of Honduran soldiers and another battalion of former Somozist guards.

Danilo Aguirre said Honduran democratic organizations and the Union of Nicaraguan Journalists had received U.S. State Department confidential information which set the first few days of December for the airborne, sea and land invasion of Nicaragua.

He said that Israel's invasion of Lebanon without international punishment and England's aggression against Argentina had induced the United States into believing that it could invade Nicaragua with impunity.

He added that the Sandinist Government had acquired defensive weapons for its 2 and 1/2 million inhabitants who are ready to sacrifice their lives in defense of their sovereignty over the 138,000 square kms of Nicaragua soil.

He predicted that the U.S. plan would start a new Vietnam and that its repercussions would be felt throughout the hemisphere. I doubt that any Latin American nation would be spared from this war, he concluded.

BRIEFS

SUDANESE AMBASSADOR -- Mexico City, 19 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico and Sudan today upgraded relations to the ambassador level, announced the Secretariat of Foreign Relations. Umar Salah Muhammad 'Isa was appointed by the Democratic Republic of the Sudan as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Mexico with residence in Washington. [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2205 GMT 19 Oct 82 FL]

PEMEX PRODUCTION-EXPORT INDEXES -- Mexico City, 14 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Pemex today reiterated its decision to abide by the production and export indexes fixed by the government. The Pemex announcement contradicts versions circulated yesterday by UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL to the extent that Mexico was not capable of producing more crude than it was already producing. According to the National Energy Plan, Pemex should produce a daily average of 2.5 million barrels and export an average of 1.5 million barrels. Regarding the question of whether Mexico can produce more crude, Pemex said that decision would be up to the government and according to its national interests, asserting that it will not fall into the trap of producing more crude to satisfy foreign interests. [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0205 GMT 15 Oct 82 FL]

UNIONS THREATEN INFONAVIT -- Hermosillo, 1 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- leaders of 34 trade unions affiliated with the Confederation of Mexican Workers (CTM) today threatened to take over the buildings of the Institute of the National Fund for Workers Housing (Infonavit) if its director, Arturo Soto Bermudez, does not resign. Union Leader Norberto Ortega Hinojosa warned they would take over the institute and pressure the government to resolve the housing problem in [Sonora] state since nothing had been done up to now. [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0418 GMT 2 Oct 82 FL]

BELIZE

DEPUTY PREMIER, MINISTER RETURN FROM ABROAD

PA191827 Paris AFP in Spanish 0242 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Belize City, 18 Oct (AFP) -- Belizean Deputy Premier Lindbergh Rogers and Natural Resources Minister Florencio Marin [title as received], returned to the country today after going on separate trips to continue the government's efforts to consolidate Belizean relations with other nations of the continent.

During his stay in New York, Rogers spoke at the UN General Assembly where he defended Belize's [word indistinct] in the face of Guatemalan claims. Guatemala does not accept the recent independence of that territory which Guatemala claims as its own.

The deputy premier also attended a meeting of the nonaligned countries.

For his part, Marin attended the inauguration of Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo to whom he delivered a message from Belizean Premier George Price.

In addition Marin [words indistinct] Mexico. He met with his Mexican counterpart and with Alfonso de Rosenzweig-Diaz, under secretary of foreign relations.

Since its independence on 21 September 1981, the Belizean Government (?has tried) to improve and consolidate its relations with the Latin American countries.

ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMONWEALTH DEFENSE FORCE URGED

FL201204 Bridgetown CANA in English 1135 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Nassau, Bahamas, Oct 20, CANA-REUTER -- Belize has called for a comonwealth defence force to be set up to protect smaller comonwealth countries which are threatened by larger neighbours.

Belizean delegates to a conference here of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association said the smaller countries should develop their own defence but that larger nations also had an obligation to help.

Deputy opposition leader Philip Goldson said: "We would like to see a commonwealth defence force established, not only to protect small countries like Belize but also to protect commonwealth territory everywhere. We would like to see commonwealth troops trained in Belize."

Britain maintains ground and air forces in the Central American country of Belize as a deterrent to neighbouring Guatemala's claim to much of the former British colony.

But Belizean Minister of Works Frederick Hunter said that Canada, Australia, New Zealand and India should share the burden of defence with Britain.

"It is unfair to expect Britain to take on the role of sole defender of the commonwealth," he said.

The delegates said they saw the presence of British troops in their country not as a symbol of colonialism but as a guarantee of security.

EL SALVADOR

U.S. NEWS, TELEVISION OFFICES SEARCHED

PA202356 Paris AFP in Spanish 2320 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] San Salvador, 20 Oct (AFP) -- The offices of various U.S. international news and television agencies at Camino Real Hotel in this capital were raided by national police, it was learned here.

The UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL (UPI) and ASSOCIATED PRESS (AP) offices, as well as the CBS, NBC and ABC television networks, which are also North American, operate out of El Camino Real Hotel.

According to one of the employees of these international agencies, some 20 policemen posted themselves around the hotel, which is in the northern part of the capital in front of a commercial mall, while a commander accompanied by three civilians searched all of their property. Notebooks, papers, Telex, equipment and radio receivers were examined thoroughly by the security agents, who wrote down the names of each of the employees of the U.S. news and television agencies, it was learned.

After the search they seized three radios belonging to AP, CBS and ABC.

One of the policemen stated that the police had received information that in one of the agencies in that hotel a transmitter-receiver had been installed from which contact was allegedly being made with the guerrillas.

It was learned, however, that no such equipment was found.

Officials from the U.S. Embassy in El Salvador appeared at the scene to learn about the raid, according to our source.

EDITORIAL SEES DISSENSION AMONG POWER CENTERS

PA191800 San Salvador PROCESO in Spanish 4-10 Oct 82 pp 1, 2

[Editorial: "New Fronts"]

[Excerpts] There are increasing signs of a confrontation between representative sectors of capital (which are echoed politically in the Nationalist Republican Alliance, Arena, and in the dissidents of the National Concililiation Party, PCN) and the armed forces and a sector of the executive (whose positions are supported by the Christian Democratic Party, PCD). This week the confrontation has been evident in the attacks that the coffee sector has made on the government sectors in charge of the economic policy and the marketing of coffee. The Planning Ministry's announcement that the "strict, hard and restrictive measures" of the agreement signed with the IMF have begun to be implemented indicates that these disagreements will increase.

The confrontation also seems to be evident in the labor sector. There are signs of efforts to have the strikes by workers of the Agriculture Ministry and the Salvadoran Institute of Agrarian Transformation, ISTA, follow party lines. The ISTA workers have reminded the armed forces of their 15 October 1979 proclamation and have charged that ISTA officials are implementing a policy contrary to the advance of agrarian reform and that they are "maneuvering" to weaken the union by creating a new union board of directors which has already appealed to the assembly to resolve the case.

Meanwhile, the repressive campaign has continued against those "independent" unions which express their views. The church and other Catholic institutions have experienced the same fate. President Magana and General Garcia called the bishops together this week to show them "evidence" of the church's participation in "subversive activities." The incident seems to be one more step in the campaign that followed the bishops' statement and the pope's letter in favor of a dialogue as the beginning of a solution of the country's political-military conflict. The bishops' position seems to be reinforced by the recent report of the OAS Human Rights Commission which said that the elections in El Salvador have not solved its problems.

The distribution, barter and exchange of mayoralties among the PDC, PCN and Arena as well as General Garcia's meeting with more than 200 local commanders in which he urged them not to compete with the local civilian authorities seem to indicate that the 1984 elections will not solve anything either, despite Major d'Aubuisson's statement about the participation of the Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR, in those elections. The FDR president has ruled out such participation and he has said that the reports about talks among the FDR, the Salvadoran government and the United States are a "smokescreen" of the Reagan administration which speaks of talks without taking specific steps to bring them about.

The lack of a true willingness on the part of Washington regarding full political solutions seems to be part of its regional policy. According to "high-ranking Mexican officials," Reagan postponed his reply to the Mexican-Venezuelan proposal in order to give Assistant Secretary of State Enders time to organize the foreign ministers meeting in San Jose this week. Moreover, Honduras' initial acceptance of the proposal reportedly changed after that meeting, thus basically following the U.S. guidelines.

After several weeks of little intensity in the military activities, this week the FMLN has carried out actions in at least eight departments. The towns of El Jicaro and Las Vueltas in Chalatenango Department were seized by guerrillas who inflicted heavy casualties and took armed forces prisoners. The armed forces staged an intense campaign in northern San Miguel Department and in Usulutan Department where for the first time they seemed to have coordinated action among the infantry, artillery units, air force and navy. The military has also established a naval cordon off the coast of most of the country's eastern departments.

In the face of the systematic U.S. boycott of all initiatives for a full political solution, war seems to be the dominant reality for El Salvador. The "new fronts" of struggle which have appeared during the week will continue to be just apparent as long as they do not signify changes in the quality of the fighting.

ENDERS STATEMENT AT IAPA SEEN AS CONTRADICTORY

PA200350 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 19 Oct 82 pp 9, 13

[Rafael Guillen commentary: "Mr Enders and IAPA"]

[Excerpts] In a statement that Thomas Enders, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, made for IAPA in September there are paragraphs that refer to the situation in El Salvador, which must be examined with interest.

One of these paragraphs says: "The outlook is different today. In El Salvador, the guerrillas and those who support them from abroad have lost their initiative. They must now face a Salvadoran army that is better equipped and organized and that has been trained to fight in the open." Enders then adds: "Just as it is condemnable that the guerrillas are trying to achieve power with the use of weapons instead of competing for this power at the polls, it is equally condemnable to exclude those who are willing to accept peaceful competition -- within the democratic institutions that are emerging -- from political participation. We feel encouraged by the measures that the Salvadoran Government has taken to extend its hand to its opponents, as a demonstration of reconciliation."

Apparently, Mr Enders is contradicting himself in this statement.

If we have an army today that is better equipped, organized and trained to fight in the open, we feel that this must mean that it is ready to fight the subversives. Since Mr Enders admits that the people demonstrated their rejection of the subversives in the March elections, why should he try to pressure the government into disrespecting the will of the majority of the people by implying that it is condemnable to exclude all who are willing to accept peaceful competition from political participation?

Mr Enders also says that he is sure that the Salvadoran Government has taken measures to extend its hand to its opponents, as a demonstration of reconciliation.

If this statement is true, there may be secret negotiations of which the people are unaware, because the unity government has always been reluctant to enter such negotiations, for opposition to this is the will of the majority of Salvadoran voters.

From this, we may conclude that the State Department is continuing to pressure our government to implement the trap of "pluralism," which was designed by the communists to penetrate democratic systems and to gain absolute power, turning democracy into bloody despotism.

If Mr Enders wants to reform our democracy against our people's will, he and everyone else interested in doing so must first study the intricacies of Salvadoran democracy, whether they wish to improve it or to make it worse, because from Mr Enders' IAPA statement we can see that they want to change its nature by including "pluralism." This is of no political value in a state that practices a republican and representative democracy, in which the will of the people is decided at the polls.

We wonder what the State Department is thinking now during the most recent warmongering activities staged and threats made by those that Mr Enders describes as "those willing to accept the peaceful competition within the emerging democratic framework"?

COMMENTATOR ON LOCAL EFFECTS OF CHANGES IN FRG

PA191610 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 18 Oct 82 pp 15, 23

[Commentary by Rafael Hasbun: "Some Thoughts for Chavez Mena"]

[Text] For the past few months there has been a campaign in the FRG which in Spanish can be clearly translated as: "Arms for El Salvador." There is no attempt to disguise the activity in Costa Rica and Mexico where the groups are called "Solidarity Committees With the Salvadoran People." That "solidarity" consists in sending in some way the same thing that the Germans send more openly.

The Christian Democratic Party has just come to power in the FRG. According to leftist publications such as the newspaper EL DIA or the magazine PROCESO of Mexico, the Christian Democrats' arrival in power in the FRG is a "political setback." It is a setback for the left of course.

The periodicals speak directly of the friendship between Salvadoran Foreign Minister Chavez Mena and the leaders who have come to power in the FRG. The Mexican allies of the Salvadoran guerrillas think they might lose an important source of support in Europe.

Our foreign minister now has a serious responsibility. For the Salvadorans, who are used to seeing the waverings of the Salvadoran Christian Democrats, who have become conscious or unconscious accomplices of the subversives, Dr Chavez Mena seems to be one of the very exceptions who can help bring peace to the country.

The "Arms for El Salvador" campaign in the FRG has collected some $5 million. Chavez Mena could convince his German friends to "freeze" those funds so that they will either remain in Germany or so that they will be sent to El Salvador in the form of medicines, construction materials or other needed articles.

As its name infers, the "Arms for El Salvador" campaign is clear intervention in our country's domestic affairs. Perhaps with a Social Democratic government it would have been difficult to protest to stop this clear fueling of the fire consuming the Salvadoran people.

With an FRG Government willing to listen to the truth about what is occurring in El Salvador, it might be possible to obtain a freeze of those huge funds that would be used to intensify a war which, although it cannot be exactly termed as a civil war in accordance with international law, is one of the worst kinds of war that has exacerbated common crime.

Foreign Minister Chavez Mena should promote meetings in the FRG, Mexico, Costa Rica and other key areas to prevent the fueling from abroad of a fire that does not have Salvadoran objectives. It is not a revolution but a "visibility movement" to see if the "Sandinist victory" can be repeated when fatigue permits the takeover by those who will only find rubble because, in order to increase their visibility, they are destroying the country's institutional foundations, economy, development and educational system.

GUATEMALA

CLASH WITH REBELS, HELICOPTER CRASH REPORTED

PA191915 Paris AFP in Spanish 0142 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Guatemala, 18 Oct (AFP) -- Official sources report that five soldiers were wounded during a clash between an army patrol and a guerrilla group in Patulul, Suchitepequez Department, 75 km southeast of this capital.

A bulletin issued by the army's Public Relations Department reports that the clash took place Friday, 15 October, when the military patrol encountered the rebels.

The official report says an officer, a specialist and three soldiers were "slightly" wounded during the action.

Soldiers later combed the area surrounding the site of the attack, but the results of the operation have not been reported.

In addition, the presidency's Public Relations Secretariat confirmed that two army officers died when their helicopter crashed Friday on the slopes of Atitlan Volcano in Solola Department.

The bulletin released today by the secretariat says the helicopter was making a "logistic support flight" for the military units in the area that are fighting the guerrillas in that zone, when it had mechanical difficulties and lost altitude, crashing on the volcano.

The bulletin says that "due to the injuries suffered during the helicopter's violent crash," the following officers died: Col Mario Enrique Vasquez Maldonado, who was flying the helicopter, and Lt Col Eleazer Valle Pineda, his passenger.

The official report adds the others in the helicopter, whose number was not specified, suffered severe injuries and were taken to a military hospital.

OFFICIAL SAYS STATE OF SIEGE TO CONTINUE

PA200045 Guatemala City DIARIO EL GRAFICO in Spanish 19 Oct 82 p 4

[Text] Guatemala City, 18 Oct -- Journalist Rafael Escobar Arguello, the presidency's under secretary of public relations, told reporters today that the state of siege in Guatemala will not be lifted as long as subversion continues to menace national security.

The official added that National Defense Minister Gen Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores, referring recently to the same issue, clearly stated that as long as the causes that prompted the state of siege prevail, it will not be lifted.

The government, Escobar Arguello noted, must adapt to circumstances and, he said, the state of siege will only be lifted when its causes disappear.

Escobar Arguello also said that the quetzal will not be devalued. He added that President Rios Montt has been most clear on this point. He said that a possible devaluation of the quetzal has been the subject of speculation for the last few weeks, but the president has denied that this will take place, in one of his Sunday talks. Therefore, the government has no intention of taking such a measure.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS -- Guatemalan Foreign Minister Eduardo Castillo Arriola today swore in the new ambassadors to Canada, Brazil and the Dominican Republic. They are Eduarto Castillo Montalvo, Julio Armando Martini Herrera and Col Antonio Estrada Sanabria, respectively. [Guatemala City DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA in Spanish 5 Oct 82 p 3 PA]

AMBASSADOR TO FRG -- Arnoldo Daetz Caal has been appointed ambassador to the FRG. [Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 12 Oct 82 p 8 PA]

NATIONAL ENERGY COUNCIL -- The government has created a National Energy Council, which will begin operating tomorrow. This council will be made up of a representative from each of the following institutions and agencies: The Secretariat of Hydrocarbons, Mining and Nuclear Energy; the General Secretariat of the National Council for Economic Planning; the Communications Ministry; the Economy Ministry; the National Electrification Institute; the National Forestry Service; San Carlos University; and the Banco de Guatemala. [Text] [Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 13 Oct PA]

NEW BANK MANAGER -- In accordance with a resolution issued by the monetary board, Armando Gonzelez Campo, vice president of the Banco de Guatemala, has sworn in Antonio Sagastume Acevedo as the new manager of that bank, replacing Guillermo E. Mata who submitted his resignation recently. Carlos Gonzales Arevalo was sworn in as assistant manager in the same ceremony, replacing Sagastume Acevedo. [Guatemala City DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA in Spanish 5 Oct 82 p 5 PA]

FRENCH RADIO BROADCASTS -- The French Embassy in Guatemala City announced on 10 October that Radio France International has begun broadcasting a radio program from Paris beamed to Latin America. The broadcasts, in French and Spanish, will include news and cultural topics. The station will broadcast on the 31 and 49 meter bands, on 9,650 khz and 6,140 khz, from 1600 to 1900 Guatemala time. [Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 11 Oct 82 PA]

BCIE REPRESENTATIVE -- The president of the republic on 16 September appointed Economy Minister Julio P. Matheu Duchez to represent Guatemala on the Board of Governors of the Central American Bank of Economic Integration, BCIE. [Guatemala City DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA in Spanish 5 Oct 82 p 6 PA]

HONDURAS

PAZ BARNICA DENIES JOINT ACTION WITH U.S. PLANNED

PA200118 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0130 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] It has been reported from Tegucigalpa that Honduran Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barnica denied any knowledge today that the Honduran and U.S. armies are preparing joint action in the area of Mosquitia, close to the Nicaraguan border, as reported by press dispatches. The minister admitted, however, that joint operations of a technical nature have been planned, but said that these have nothing to do with the troublesome situation in Central America.

PAZ BARNICA DISCOUNTS PROBABILITY OF AREA WAR

PA191930 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica has been asked whether there are any definite plans for a meeting of area foreign ministers. He said:

[Begin recording] President Suazo Cordova has addressed the Mexican and Venezuelan presidents regarding their invitation for him to meet with Commander Ortega Saavedra on 13 October. President Suazo Cordova expressed his great willingness to hold a dialogue since the Honduran Government's policy is to constantly support dialogue for the analysis and solution of the problems of the Central American region. Suazo Cordova did not refuse to meet with Commander Ortega and the Mexican and Venezuelan statesmen. He did express a number of considerations to the effect that the conditions and specific agenda for a high-level meeting should be prepared beforehand so that a future meeting of chiefs of state would not be a failure. We are working on holding a foreign ministers meeting as soon as possible in accordance with the declaration signed in San Jose, Costa Rica on 4 October by the foreign ministers and representatives of eight countries.

I want to state with the greatest [word indistinct] and deep conviction that I do not think there will be a war in Central America because in the face of possible armed confrontations or a war, a position in favor of peace and the peaceful coexistence among states will prevail. [end recording]

CONGRESS OPPOSES U.S. MILITARY BASES

PA200413 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 14 Oct 82 p 2

[Text] Liberal Deputy Carlos Orvin Montoya said yesterday that the national congress will not permit the installation of U.S. military bases in Honduras, adding that "we will not allow foreign interests to lead us toward an attack on a neighboring country."

Montoya, who is also vice president of the congress, said that the idea of military bases in Honduras is unacceptable, since Honduran territory has never been used for aggressive purposes.

Montoya said that the idea is to enlarge some airports with a $13-million loan granted by the United States, so that Honduras can receive aid in moments of crisis.

The deputy explained that with those enlargements "we will be able to receive aid via modern planes during a political crisis or in case of aggression or natural disasters."

In addition, Montoya said that "it is the national congress that must authorize the installation of military bases in Honduras. No such request has been received to date; thus, any speculation in that regard must be deemed false."

DIN RAIDS 'SUBVERSIVE REDOUBT' IN CORTES

PA192217 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0130 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Last night a Department of National Investigation [DIN] contingent dismantled a subversive redoubt that had been operating in a home in the (Vista Hermosa) residential area, Villanueva Jurisdiction, in Cortes. A man and a woman lived in the place and had hired a maid who they never allowed inside the house. During the operation, the DIN agents detained the man, 32, and discovered that inside the house they had built a bunker, somewhat like a (?terrorist jail), where there were many weapons of various kinds, presumably used to commit terrorist activities and to disrupt public order.

OFFICIAL SAYS EXPORTS DROP BY 50 PERCENT

PA160223 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0130 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Richard Zablah, president of the national exporters association, say as that our country's exports have dropped by 50 percent, due to the world economic recession. This represents a 60 million lempira loss in comparison to 1981 exports.

[Begin Zablah recording] In effect, our country's exports have dropped due to the recent world recession. This principly concerns traditional export products like sugar, exports of which dropped by 60 percent during the first half of 1982, in comparison to the first half of 1981. Exports of other products, such as meat, dropped by 44 percent during the same period. But this isn't the case, for example, with traditional export products like coffee, which dropped only by 20 percent; bananas, which increased by 20 percent; lumber, which increased by 30 percent; marine products, which increased by 25 percent, although marine products are nontraditional exports right now.

An area in which we have experienced a considerable decrease is in the nontraditional exports to Central American markets. For reasons familiar to all of us, exports to Costa, Rica and Nicaragua are practically at a complete standstill, and they represent 30 to 40 percent of Honduras' nontraditional exports.

The nontraditional products with the greatest demand in international markets have suffered only a 10 percent drop in this first semester, as compared with 1981.

Exports that have not been affected are lumber, cement, soap and similar products. [end recording]

BRIEFS

SEMINAR FOR PRESS ATTACHES -- Yesterday Deputy Foreign Secretary Rodolfo Rosales Abella opened the first press attache seminar held for the country's newsmen by the Foreign Secretariat and the Honduran Press Association. The seminar's aim is to train press personnel to report abroad on Honduras' real situation, thus countering the accusations made against the country. This activity complements other actions initiated by the government to counteract the work of those sectors that seek to destabilize the government and to bring chaos to the country. [Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 19 Oct 82 PA]

TELECOMMUNICATIONS STATION -- Tegucigalpa, 17 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The Honduran Telecommunications Enterprise reported today that a telecommunications ground station that will link Honduras with the rest of the world will begin operation soon. It was noted that the station is ready for operation and that the necessary tests are now being conducted so that six channels can go into operation simultaneously, at a low cost. [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1953 GMT 17 Oct 82 PA]

NICARAGUA

SEAT ON UN SECURITY COUNCIL SEEN AS 'VICTORY'

Daniel Ortega Comments

PA201306 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0247 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Interview with Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, in Managua -- live]

[Text] [Question] Commander, how will the Government of National Reconstruction and the Nicaraguan people benefit politically from the seat that the Nicaraguan people have obtained at the UN Security Council?

[Answer] First of all, this is a victory for the Nicaraguan people, a political victory. One must bear in mind that Nicaragua is showing both its enemies and the rest of the world that it has the support of most countries. Most of the world's countries have given their support to Nicaragua. This negates the efforts that the United States has been making to isolate the Nicaraguan revolution in order to attack it, to wipe it out, to destroy it. Logically, this strengthen us. It gives us more energy to continue fighting on behalf of peace and to strengthen the defense of our revolution.

[Question] When we say that this is a new victory for the Nicaraguan people, we are taking into consideration other resounding political successes by the Nicaraguan people at the international level. Could you review the most outstanding among these international successes in the course of Nicaragua's efforts and struggles on behalf of peace?

[Answer] I would say that Nicaragua's presence at both the Nonaligned Movement and the United Nations have been occasions at which Nicaragua's position on behalf of peace has stood out.

Let us also recall Nicaragua's presence when a dialogue was proposed by the Salvadoran revolutionaries as a specific response to regional problems. This proposal was flatly rejected by the Americans.

We can also mention Nicaragua's efforts to promote a dialogue with both the United States and Honduras. These efforts have been echoed by serious and responsible governments such as those of Mexico and Venezuela, which have endorsed this initiative by Nicaragua.

Recently, in New York, the nonaligned countries decided to hold a ministerial meeting in Nicaragua in January to discuss the topic of Latin America. This will be the first time in the movement's history that this topic will be discussed, and also the first time that the movement's members will meet in a Latin American country to discuss this topic.

A number of important events have been taking place in connection with Nicaragua's international efforts to strengthen peace. I think Nicaragua's election to the Security Council is the harshest blow we have dealt so far. We should also mention the time when Nicaragua submitted its peace proposal to the Security Council. It received the support of the majority of its members and was rejected only by the United States, which found itself isolated in the Security Council. The will of 104 countries out of 156 represented in the United Nations is now being shown. A very broad majority has given its political support to Nicaragua despite the many efforts by the United States to take votes away from Nicaragua and to provoke abstentions or votes against Nicaragua. We owe this victory primarily to the Nicaraguan people, to their bravery, their determination, their devotion, their desire to work and their permanent struggle to reconstruct the country. We also owe it to the Nonaligned Movement's international solidarity and to various countries like Suriname, which decided to withdraw its candidacy in favor of Nicaragua.

[Question] Can these 104 votes in favor of Nicaragua be viewed as opposing the positions maintained by the United States until the very last minute of the voting?

[Answer] We must assume that those countries that have endorsed Nicaragua have rejected aggressive, adventuresome and warmongering stances.

[Question] Commander, when you visited the UN Security Council, you expressed a thought, which the masses today bear on some of their placards: We want peace, but not at the cost of freedom. What is the bottom line in Nicaragua's peaceful position, and how firm should the Nicaraguan people be now that they are gaining ground along that peaceful path?

[Answer] We always remain flexible. We don't make absurd proposals. On the contrary, we are very realistic in making our proposals, and we will maintain the same policy now. In other words, we will not vary our policy in the wake of this victory. We will not make that mistake. We are serious and responsible, and we will maintain the same stand.

[Question] Thank you very much, commander, for your statement.

D'Escoto Statement

PA201528 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] A few minutes after learning of Nicaragua's election as Latin American representative to the UN Security Council by more than two-thirds of the UN General Assembly, Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto made an important statement, which was broadcast to Nicaragua over a national network of stations.

The Nicaraguan foreign minister expressed surprise at the speed with which the General Assembly approved the election by a two-thirds majority. As a result of the turbid maneuvers of the U.S. delegation, which obstinately tried to block Nicaragua's election, it had been thought that the election might take several days or even months.

D'Escoto reiterated that the Dominican Republic at all times maintained a very noble attitude, and that when the result was made known, the Dominican foreign minister, like many other ambassadors, was quick to congratulate the Nicaraguan delegation for its resounding political and diplomatic victory.

Explaining the significance of Nicaragua's presence on the UN Security Council beginning on 1 January 1983, Foreign Minister d'Escoto said:

[Begin recording] At this time when Nicaragua continues to be threatened, it is very important for us to personally represent our country and people at the top body of the United Nations, whose role is to watch over international peace and security.

This also constitutes clear political support for Nicaragua, our government and the Sandinist people's revolution. Why? because it is evident that the Americans have tried to confuse the international public about what is really happening in Nicaragua. They have so far been unable to forgive us for what to them is a crime: The fact that we have chosen an independent path and that we have decided that from now on the Nicaraguan people are the ones who will decide their destiny. They not only spoke against Nicaragua in the General Assembly, but they were very active in lobbying against Nicaragua. They spoke of how important it was to block Nicaragua, and they even felt completely sure that they were going to do so. They were saying that they had other candidates ready in case the Dominican Republic was unable to get enough votes.

All of this is, therefore, not only a victory for Nicaragua and the nonaligned countries movement, but a great political defeat for Mr Reagan's government. [end recording]

THREAT FROM U.S.-HONDURAN MANEUVERS ANALYZED

PA200120 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Oct 82

["Beyond the News Reports" station commentary: "Threatening Preparations for December"]

[Text] What is the real situation in Honduras in regard to Nicaragua, and what are the Hondurans' real intentions? These are big questions that hover over Central America like an ominous damoclean sword.

Reports coming from Tegucigalpa are abundant and varied, but they all lead to the same point: Preparations for an attack on Nicaragua. For example, on Saturday it was learned that there are plans in Tegucigalpa for the formation of a strong force incorporating members of the Honduran and U.S. armies, intended to intimidate the Nicaraguan Sandinist government. According to Honduran Government officials and diplomats, the joint operation is tentatively planned for December. These military exercises, described as support activities that could involve thousands of soldiers, will include participation by the U.S. Army, the Yankee Air Force and Honduran soldiers, moving throughout the country. However, the main action within the military maneuvers, which are to be called Pino Alto, will take place in Mocoron, an area near the border with Nicaragua, where the new Honduran military base was built. The maneuvers will last 5 days and will consist of a simulated rescue of one of the primary Honduran military posts, supposedly encircled during an enemy attack.

Meanwhile, there is growing concern among political circles in Tegucigalpa over the possibility that these maneuvers could accidentally ignite a real war in Central America.

It was also learned that Rodolfo Rosales Abella, Honduran under secretary of foreign affairs, has said that he is against war between Central American countries, adding that since 1954, Honduras has had a bilateral defense agreement with the United States, and he ruled out the possibility that U.S. military bases will be built on Honduran territory. However, he noted that the United States can use the Honduran air bases whenever they wish.

In addition, Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica has denied having any knowledge, "for the moment," of preparations between the Honduran and U.S. armies for joint operations in La Mosquitia, near the border with Nicaragua. Paz Barnica admitted that joint operations of a technical nature have been programmed, but said that they have nothing to do with the complex Central American situation. We must recall, though, that in July, an infantry batallion from Comayagua, in the central part of the country, was transferred to La Mosquitia, 420 km northeast of Tegucigalpa, with assistance from the U.S. Army, which provided air transport.

As we said at the outset, all of these things evidently indicate duplicity. The Honduran diplomats talk of peace, while the armed forces prepare for war.

Meanwhile, the Nicaraguan position is very clear, with perfectly united and definite criteria. The last thing it wants is to engage in a war against a fraternal country, which would regrettably be orchestrated by the aggressive imperialism, which is always ready to prevent the achievement of the Central American peoples' aspirations.

Only in the sad case of a massive attack against our territory would Nicaragua be forced to defend its national honor and the victories of the revolution, which the heroic people of Sandino achieved with so much sacrifice and pain.

NUNEZ DISCUSSES DIALOGUE WITH DISSIDENTS

PA200141 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 14 Oct 82 pp 1, 8

[Text] At noon yesterday, Commander Carlos Nunez, president of the State Council, told a delegation of Costa Rican newsmen, who visited us for several days, that the Sandinist revolution's political desire is to continue its march, with the participation of both allied and dissident political parties, so that the attack that our enemies are preparing may be confronted collectively. With each passing day, this attack grows more imminent.

"Within a framework of national unity," he stressed, "we believe that formulas for coexistence can be found to strengthen the revolutionary positions and th nation's interests."

The leader said that the Sandinist front agreed to hold the talks -- which have now been underway for over a month -- as proposed by the Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board, which is composed of the dissident parties. In this way, the front sought to demonstrate its political desire to find solutions to the country's current problems.

He explained, however, that the Sandinist front did not take this step out of weakness, or because its back was against the wall, as some politicians believed.

He added that the Sandinist representatives at these talks have proposed 10 points, which are not meant as conditions for the parties. Rather, these points seek to bring together all active forces so that they can act together in a united confrontation of the true threat of a counterrevolutionary invasion.

In response to questions from the Costa Rican newsmen, Commander Nunez said that the current state of emergency in this country was imposed as a legitimate defense measure in the face of the Reagan administration's destabilizing attacks and that, in practical terms, this state of emergency has affected only freedom of the press and of public demonstrations.

Nevertheless, he said that press censorship is only relative, as the resumption of several radio newscasts has already been authorized and as these are broadcast without a priori controls.

Expanding on this subject, he said that had the state of emergency not been imposed and had the various parties and sectors been allowed to express their views freely, the revolution would have had to close the newspaper LA PRENSA and several radio stations.

The leader also admitted that there is an informational and ideological war going on throughout Central America at present. This war will not end as long as international tensions exist. Therefore, until these tensions cease, it will be impossible to create proper international relations in the field of information.

He added that Nicaragua has already called for a new international informational order. In this connection, the new press law that will be issued here and that is currently being drafted must include political and legal aspects that can represent a contribution to Latin America, while reflecting the Sandinist revolution's interests and the Nicaraguan people's fundamental rights.

"However," he noted, "this will surely look like totalitarianism to Central America's rightist politicians and newsmen."

The State Council president expressed the hope that representatives of the Costa Rican Legislative Assembly would visit Nicaragua to exchange views on Central America's problems, because parliaments should pay a very important role in solving such issues.

Finally, he said that a radio station called La Voz de Sandino is operating in Costa Rica. It was created by Alfonso Rcbelo's discredited Nicaraguan Democratic Movement to proselytize and to pursue counterrevolutionary objectives.

FORMER SOMOZISTS RELEASED AFTER SERVING SENTENCE

PA192337 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Some 450 people, who have completed their 3-year prison sentences imposed by special courts, have been released from different penal centers around the country. Orlando Matus del Carmen, member of the Nicaraguan Committee for the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights, explained that these prisoners were sentenced in July 1979 following the triumph of the Sandinist revolution. The courts tried approximately 4,500 people who were accused of various crimes, though all had one thing in common: Public service during the Anastasio Somoza Debayle regime.

Del Carmen added that currently the status of approximately 130 Miskito Indians is under review. They are serving jail sentences in Managua, most accused of counter-revolutionary involvement on the Atlantic Coast.

ANN DIRECTOR DETAILS AGENCY'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS

PA182010 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] The AGENCIA NUEVA NICARAGUA [ANN] has carried out and will always carry out the task of reporting the revolutionary truth as the main weapon to combat the transnational misinformation agencies and as a defense against domestic and foreign reactionaries, mainly imperialism.

On the third anniversary of ANN's founding, the ANN press collective has set the goal of achieving political development in an effort to more fully participate in the ideological struggle in order to confront and defeat the propaganda machinations of the news media of domestic and foreign reactionaries.

Companero Carlos Garcia, ANN director, talks about the agency's achievements and advances 3 years after its establishment:

[Begin recording] After having been involved in this information struggle at the international level for 3 years, we have achieved one of our great goals which was public recognition in some countries [words indistinct]. We have achieved a political presence in European and Central American countries. So the agency already has a specific presence; it already has international recognition as a serious and objective agency which reflects a Sandinist principle: The policy of truth is the policy of the revolution. This is a great achievement for us at the international level. We have been recognized as a serious and objective agency which essentially reflects not only the truth of Nicaragua but also the truth of Central America.

Another great achievement, more at the domestic level, is that we have consolidated our position as an instrument of support for the revolutionary government's foreign policy. We have consolidated our position as an instrument of ideological struggle at the international level, as an instrument that makes known the main objectives of this revolution.

A secondary achievement would be that in one way or another we have organized an entire network to achieve the objective of being an instrument to support the foreign policy. We have opened offices or bureaus in European countries such as France and Sweden. We distribute information to the Netherlands, the FRG, Italy and Spain. We also distribute information in Mexico, Panama and Costa Rica. As everyone knows we were expelled from Honduras under the accusation of being spies for the Sandinist revolutionary government.

For us, after 3 years of struggling against a number of obstacles, the lack of resources, etc, the main achievement has been that we have been able to consolidate our position as a serious objective, truthful news agency which is recognized by other news agencies, transnational ones in many cases, or solidaristic and fraternal agencies such as PRENSA LATINA, TASS, etc. Therefore, we have achieved an international presence. In one or another way, ANN is considered the revolution's natural link with other countries of the world. That is our primary achievement. [end recording]

MISURASATA STRIPS INDIAN LEADER OF AUTHORITY

PA121907 (Clandestine) Radio 15 September in Spanish to Nicaragua 0230 GMT 9 Oct 82

["Official communique" to "all members of the Misurasata organization" released by the Nicaraguan Democratic Force on 20 September "from somewhere in the homeland" -- read by announcer]

[Text] We, the [word indistinct] authorities of the Indian organization Misurasata [Miskito, Sumu, Rama, Sandinist Unity] -- which is comprised of the Council of Elders, the Political Commission representatives and the leading cadres -- meeting at a joint extraordinary assembly to learn about the dissociative activities that Mr Brooklyn Rivera has been carrying out in the United States, Costa Rica, Venezuela and several other countries in a manner that is completely dissociated from the Misurasata movement's continued struggle, and convinced that Mr Rivera's stance seeks to divide our national liberation movement and that it harms and seeks to destabilize our Misurasata organization, which is organized both inside and outside Nicaragua, by means of this joint document, publicly strip Mr Rivera of authority and, therefore, consider him excluded from the Misurasata movement.

Therefore, being in agreement, we sign on the 20th day of September 1982.

[Signed] Rev (Mules Keeler, president of the Council of Elders

Rev (Wilfred Diego),	in charge of the organization's political affairs
(Cirilo Wilson),	member of the Council of Elders
Steadman Fagoth Muller,	representative and member of the Political Commission
(Elmer Prado),	in charge of the leading cadres
(Lejan Mora),	coordinator of the Musurasata youth
(Walter Carvajal),	member of the Executive Council

Rivera Supporters Respond

PA132031 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in English to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 11 Oct 82

[From the Miskito/English-language program for the Atlantic Coast; "Misurasata Declaration"; no date or place given]

[Text] We, the leaders and representatives of the Miskito, Sumu, Rama, Sandinista organization, Misurasata, and the Criolle organization Six [expansion not given] from the Atlantic Coast of Nicaragua, in an extraordinary meeting held on the 7th and 8th of the present month, analyzing the situation, the problematics and the fight of our indigenous people, we have come to the immediate need to clarify with much responsibility concerning the publication of the communicado [as heard] supposedly signed by some of the members of our organization Misurasata in which (?confessably) and with malignant intention they pretended to exclude our general coordinator, Father Brooklyn Rivera.

1. Definitely this communicado does not express the will of our indigenous people. Furthermore, this was not signed by the leaders of the organization.

2. The positions mentioned under each name are artificial and are not integrated within the structure of the organization.

3. The majority of the signatures that appears in the communicado are not authentic, but have been signed by other people instrumented by the interests of others. Furthermore, these reportedly people who signed have been in abnormal conditions and absent from the place where the communicado was emitted.

4. In our indigenous environment, natural democracy, only the people has the authority to exclude a leader from their organization.

5. It is logical to affirm that the leader of our organization cannot become dissociated because of his position and his conviction, more so the pseudo representatives are the dissociators.

6. We denounce this communicado. It's a part of the manipulation of some of the people without scruples that shameably are acting to take advantage of the tragedy of our brother and sisters.

Misurasata is the Indian's strength!

[Signed] (Reverend Procilliano Mercado), (Armstrong Wiggins), (Nadivan Wilson), (Angelina Pon), (Seedra Pole), (Hilario McCray), (Genelee Hobson), (Galland Gideon), (Roger Herman), (Roger Wilson), (Rafael Munaye), (Eartha Misandra) and Brooklyn Rivera.

MACHADO VENTURA SPEECH TO CTC ON SUGAR HARVEST

FL201401 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] During their 45th meeting, the members of the National Committee of the Central Organizations of Cuban Trade Unions -- CTC -- have expressed the need for improvement in production and services as well as in savings in all areas of work and better union work at all levels. The meeting held at the Palace of Workers also heard a report read by Roberto Veiga, alternate member of Cuba's Communist Party [PCC] Politburo and CTC secretary general, which was approved during the afternoon session following a broad and interesting discussion.

The closing remarks were made by PCC Politburo member Jose Ramon Machado Ventura who, among other topics, referred to the problems in labor safety and hygiene, emulation and recovery of spare parts. He said that despite the accomplishments in the manufacture of spare parts, it is necessary to pay special attention to this and, primarily, to recovery. He stressed the need for eradicating accidents at work centers, which take the lives of valuable workers each year. He asserted that in the majority of cases, those accidents are the result of subjective factors, basically negligence.

After referring to the country's economic difficulties, he said greater efforts are needed to achieve an optimum sugar harvest. [Begin Machado Ventura recording] We have to have efficiency, savings and a perfect organization of the harvest, the next sugar harvest, in order to achieve the maximum results. We have a commitment. In addition, it has been said that the sugar price is low, as Veiga declared in his report. That is a very big reason for making improvements. If we make a living out of that [sugar harvest] and if the product has a low price, then we have to grind more, or the maximum possible. If we grind less, then we have less [income]. There is no other solution than to put all 5 senses to work in this problem of the next harvest, such as the organization of brigades, the millionaire brigades and their productivity. All of that contributes to production. In other words, when the cutting is high, when the hauling is good, when the cane is growing fresh, when the mill operates at its normal pace, not when a lot of cane arrives all at once or the mill has to wait for cane for 2 hours -- you know what that means, diminished yield, complications in production, all that represents inefficiency -- thus, cutting, hauling, cane in the mill on time, then we have a good harvest. [end recording]

HART, DOMINICAN JUAN BOSCH DEDICATE MUSEUM

FL201417 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] A museum, which completes Bayamo's minimal cultural requirements, was dedicated during a ceremony chaired by Armando Hart Davalos, member of Cuba's Communist Party Politburo and minister of culture. Also present were Nicaraguan Culture Minister Ernesto Cardenal and Juan Bosch, an outstanding Dominican politician and a prestigious Latin American intellectual.

In his closing remarks, Hart referred to the great efforts made by our country aimed at creating a group of fundamental cultural institutions in each municipality as well as developing an intense mass movement around them.

The museum is located in the house where Manuel Munoz Cedeno, the man who set the national anthem to music, was born. The museum now has some 350 objects and documents.

CIENFUEGOS PROVINCE PROBLEMS BEING SOLVED

FL151847 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1342 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Flavio Bravo Pardo, member of the Central Committee and president of the National Assembly of the People's Government [ANPP], has said that the Cienfuegos Province situation has improved. He summarized an evaluation and assistance drive by the top government organ and interest office of the local ANPP organs.

Decreasing the infant mortality rate to 14.2 per 1,000, one of the lowest in the country, was described as a positive achievement. The vaccination program and the constructive movement of the Cienfuegos population were also emphasized.

CIA MAY BE RESPONSIBLE FOR EPIDEMIC IN INDIA

FL151615 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] The dengue epidemic that has struck a region of India, including the capital of New Delhi, may be connected with a similar outbreak in Lahore, Pakistan and caused by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency [CIA].

Indian news agencies pointed out that in Lahore, some 400 kms northwest of New Delhi, the Yankee CIA has a secret center for the propagation of biological agents for military purposes. It was there, specialists asserted, where the U.S. CIA prepared conditions to introduce an epidemic of hemorrhagic dengue into Cuba. The Cuban epidemic caused more than 100 deaths among the population, particularly among the children.

There was a scandal in Lahore when a so-called U.S. scientist, who was working in the secret center which the CIA has there, used carriers [vectores] to test their effectiveness among the local population. The scientist was obliged to leave Pakistan quickly.

With good reason, Indian observers suspect that something similar may have taken place in New Delhi, in other words, the introduction of the dengue virus.

CUBA, GRENADA, NICARAGUA ENVOYS DENOUNCE REAGAN

FL152017 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] The ambassadors of Cuba, Grenada and Nicaragua to France have denounced the dangers that exist in Central America and the Caribbean due to tbe aggressive U.S. policy. At a roundtable discussion held in the conference room of the (Mutualite) with the participation of newsmen from various French newspapers, the ambassadors outlined the risks of a possible Yankee invasion in the area.

Cuban Ambassador Gregorio Ortega said that Ronald Reagan's policy seeks confrontation and the regionalization of the conflict. He recalled the courageous Mexican proposal calling for the United States to hold talks with Cuba and Nicaragua. He said Cuba and Nicaragua had agreed to the talks but the United States never replied to the Mexican proposal. Ortega recalled that the FMLN and the Salvadoran revolutionary democratic front repeatedly expressed their willingness to negotiate.

Nicaraguan Ambassador Alejandro Serrano said there is great danger of armed aggression against his country and urged that talks be held. He warned that the Nicaraguan reaction will be determined by the extent of the aggression. However, he is optimistic because he believes the Latin American countries can understand each other in spite of their different political systems.

Grenada Ambassador Mario Bullen said the risk of aggression against his country increased after Ronald Reagan's inauguration because Washington does not want peaceful relations with Grenada.

PROBLEMS FACED BY NEW BOLIVIAN REGIME CITED

PA181714 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Oct 82

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] Once again there is a civilian government in Bolivia, the Latin American country which has remained under the control of the military for the longest time. Again the heroic struggle of the Bolivian people has been able to defeat the fascist military who sought to hold power forever.

In the past few months, the Bolivian popular forces waged an intense struggle to achieve a return to the democratic path and to force the military to withdraw to their garrisons. Backed this time by practically all the nonmilitary sectors and led as always by the combative miners, the Bolivian masses obtained the recognition of the people's will as expressed in the polls on 29 June 1980.

Thus, the Congress elected in those elections was installed on 1 October and shortly thereafter the legislators confirmed the 1980 election victory of Hernan Siles Zuazo and Jaime Paz Zamora, candidates of the Democratic and Popular Union [UDP]. On 10 October, when Siles Zuazo and Paz Zamora took office as Bolivian president and vice president, respectively, they began a very difficult task because the military had left a country on the brink of economic collapse and an empty national treasury due to the generalized misappropriation of public funds.

Bolivia has returned to the democratic path with a foreign debt of almost $4 billion and without even the possibility of paying the interest on that debt. Inflation in the country amounts to more than 300 percent and unemployment affects 35 percent of the economically active population. There are also deep social problems since the ill-fated actions of the military in the past two decades exacerbated the harm that the Spanish colonialist exploitation and the insatiable neocolonialist rapacity of U.S. imperialism have done to the Bolivian people.

First of all, the new Bolivian Government, representative of the national leftwing, will have to alleviate the economic problem; it will have to act without turning to the IMF, whose Draconian impositions are openly repudiated by the Bolivian people. The new Bolivian authorities will have to make great efforts to create new jobs, fight illiteracy and carry out educational and health plans to benefit the masses.

Another unpostponable task for the Siles Zuazo-Paz Zamora government is the struggle against the powerful, well-organized drug trafficking, and against the paramilitary bands created by the de facto regimes.

The new Bolivian Government unquestionably has a difficult task ahead, especially when the Congress has a rightwing opposition majority and there are differences within the ruling UDP coalition.

The people of Bolivia and all our America have hope for the La Paz government. They are confident that the new authorities will not yield to the already expressed imperialist pressures and threats and will be able to control the armed forces so that the Bolivian garrisons will no longer be centers of local fascism.

AALAPSO: 7,000 MURDERED BY GUATEMALAN ARMY

FL161655 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1503 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] The number of women, children and old people massacred by the fascist dictatorship of Efrain Rios Montt in Guatemala has reached more than 7,000 AALAPSO has charged here. In a statement issued to mark the international drive for solidarity with Guatemala slated for 20 October, the AALAPSO Executive Secretariat asserted that the economic, political and military aid provided by the U.S. administration to the genocidal Guatemalan regime is an insult to mankind.

The statement highlighted the government's systematic cruelty, and cited as an example the 25 villages which the Guatemalan Army razed to the ground. The AALAPSO document stated that despite the terror and repression, the revolutionary vanguard continues to wage the people's war throughout all of Guatemala.

OCLAE CALL FOR SOLIDARITY WITH GUATEMALAN PEOPLE

FL201139 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] The Continental Organization of Latin American Students [OCLAE] and its Permanent Secretariat in Havana have issued a declaration of solidarity with Guatemala in which they hail the progress made by revolutionary unity in that Central American country.

The document appeals to all revolutionary and progressive forces in the world to strengthen the front of solidarity with that nation as part of the international drive of solidarity with Guatemala's people and students.

The communique states that even though last March imperialism, together with the most reactionary sectors in Guatemala, staged an electoral farce in an attempt to clean up their deteriorated image, they will not be able to deceive the people or international public opinion.

GDR'S GEN HOFFMANN SPEAKS AT FRIENDSHIP CEREMONY

FL190355 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Army General Heinz Hoffmann, GDR national defense minister, and Army General Raul Castro, minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR], delivered speeches in a friendship ceremony held recently at FAR's universal hall.

General Hoffman, who is also a member of the GDR Socialist Unity Party Politburo, said that our peoples and armies confront the main imperialist forces in the forward trenches.

He referred to the deep bonds of friendship existing between our peoples and stressed that they had reached that level because the two had achieved their liberation from imperialist oppression and exploitation.

Speaking about the international situation, he denounced the adventurous maneuvers of the White House, particularly the actions taken by NATO forces in Europe, who prepare all types of attacks against countries of the socialist community.

He also referred to the hotbeds of tension created by Yankee imperialism and its accomplices in Asia, Africa and Latin America aimed at crushing national liberation movements and progressive forces.

After referring to the topic of NATO and the U.S. deployment of hundreds of new medium-range ballistic missiles in Europe targetted against socialist countries, he said that the Soviet Union, the GDR and the rest of the Warsaw Pact countries will stop those plans.

Lastly he said: I can tell you with all certainty that the workers, peasants and soldiers of the GDR will continue to fulfill their working class and international duties and will not yield to any imperialist blackmail attempts or political and military aggressions.

Visits FAR School

FL210220 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] GDR National Defense Minister Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann today visited the General Antonio Madeo Interservice School [ECAM]. As he descended from the helicopter which brought him to the school, the distinguished visitor was welcomed by Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the party Central Committee and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR]. General Hoffman was also received by ECAM Director Col Jose Palacios Suarez and other school officials.

The visitor was accorded military honors by ECAM cadets. Afterwards, the GDR national defesne minister toured several ECAM buildings, including the Cuba-USSR Friendship Hall, the Gloria Combativa Hall, barracks, the Lenin-Marti Hall, the dining hall and one of the combat control centers.

During his tour of the ECAM, Heinz Hoffmann was also accompanied by Div Gen Senen Casas Regueriro, alternate member of the party Politburo and first vice minister of the FAR.

The high-level GDR military delegation was able to appreciate the extensive basic military study material used by the military training center to ensure quality training of future FAR officers. Lastly, the visitors reviewed military training exercises which demonstrated the mastery and ability of our cadets.

CUBAN-ALGERIAN COOPERATION EXPERTS MEET

FL151842 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] The meeting of experts of the Algerian-Cuban inter-governmental commission for economic, scientific, technical, commercial and cultural cooperation began yesterday at the Sierra Maestra Hotel in Havana. This meeting, which will continue until 17 October, is in preparation for the third session of the committee on 18-20 October.

The heads of the delegations, Manuel Torres, vice president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, and Ahmed Najib Boulobina, deputy foreign affairs minister of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria [title as heard], emphasized the bonds of friendship and cooperation that unite Cuba and Algeria and urged that these be made even stronger.

Commission Begins Work

FL190340 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] The third meeting of the Cuba-Algeria joint intergovernmental commission began today in Havana to review agreements on health, construction, fishing and other economic areas of mutual interest in order to expand and improve bilateral cooperation.

The talks, which are being held at the Sierra Maestra Hotel protocal hall, are presided over by Levi Farah, government minister for construction abroad, and Ahmed Ali Ghazali, member of Algeria's National Liberation Front Central Committee and minister of housing and construction.

Levi Farah stressed the importance of the meeting for improving even further the bonds of friendship and fraternity characterizing relations between the two countries. He also pointed out that the results of previous meetings had been positive.

PDRY TRADE MINISTER ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

FL201557 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Ahmad 'Ubayd al-Fadli, minister of trade and supply of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], has arrived in Havana to hold a series of meetings with Cuban leaders and to visit places of economic and social interest.

The visitor was received at the Jose Marti International Airport by Ricardo Cabrizas Ruiz, Cuban minister of foreign trade, and by (Muhammad Mafed 'Abd ar-Rabb), acting charge d'affairs of the PDRY. Subsequently, the two cabinet ministers held official talks at the Cuban Foreign Trade Ministry.

JORGE BLANCO VOWS NOT TO SEEK REELECTION

FL141645 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] The republic's president, Dr Salvador Jorge Blanco reiterated that once his term of office expires, he will not seek reelection to the post [words indistinct].

The president said that in view of the difficult situation being experienced by Latin American nations, their unity in confronting the common problems (?dividing) them has become urgent.

Directing his remarks to Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo during the ceremony to dedicate the statue of Friar Anton de Montesinos, Jorge Blanco said that [presidential] nonreelection was one of the basic principles of the Mexican revolution and he added:

[Begin Jorge Blanco recording] Personally Mr President, my life as a Dominican politician could well be framed within the slogan of the Mexican revolution which states: "effective suffrage, no reelection." [applause] [end recording]

SUGAR EXPORTS HALTED DUE TO LOW PRICE

PA150450 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2112 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Santo Domingo, 14 Oct (LATIN-REUTER) -- An official source said today that the Dominican Republic has halted its sugar exports and has withdrawn from the international market because the price of sugar has dropped.

Alfonso Canto Dinzey, head of the National Sugar Institute, told newsmen that the State Sugar Council (CEA), which produces 700,000 to 800,000 tons of sugar annually, will not resume exports until the price of the product increases to the point where it can compensate for production costs.

The international price of sugar recently dropped below the mark of $.07 per pound, as opposed to a high of almost $.30 in 1974, due to a peristent decrease in consumption.

"Our return to the market will depend upon an improvement in the prices. We cannot say when this will happen, because the rise and fall of prices are not subject to our control." the spokesman said.

DEPUTIES REJECT PRESIDENT'S WAGE FREEZE BILL

FL141840 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Excerpts] The Chamber of Deputies yesterday rejected the controversial bill seeking to freeze wages which was submitted to them on 16 August by the president of the republic. The rejection of the president's bill was a result of a recommendation made by the Industry and Commerce Standing Committee of the Chamber of Deputies which suggested that the wage freeze be approved at a minimum of 600 pesos per month.

Last month, as a result of protests by trade unions and other popular sectors, President Salvador Jorge Blanco requested that the wage freeze be fixed at a minimum of 500 pesos per month.

BARBADOS

INVESTIGATION OF ALLEGED MIGS IN GRENADA URGED

FL181753 Bridgetown CANA in English 1817 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Bridgetown, Barbados, Oct 17, CANA -- The Sunday ADVOCATE-NEWS here today called for a thorough investigation into allegations that the Soviet Union had recently delivered 10 MIG fighter planes to the leftist Grenada Government.

In an editorial, the paper said though the source of this information was a Grenadian exile group in the United States which has an axe to grind, the claim should not be easily dismissed.

"... It is one that needs to be investigated and we have no doubt that with the existing intelligence systems in the region, it will not be difficult to verify whether or not Russia has given the (Maurice) Bishop regime jet warplanes," the editorial said.

The Sunday ADVOCATE-NEWS wondered why the Soviet Union would want to put the jets at Grenada's disposal in the first place, adding that it might well be that Moscow intended to use the spice isle as a launching point for military assistance to other leftist causes in the region.

ST CHRISTOPHER-NEVIS

THOUSANDS DEMONSTRATE AGAINST INDEPENDENCE PLAN

FL202345 Bridgetown CANA in English 2318 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Basseterre, St Kitts, Oct 20, CANA -- Thousands of opposition supporters today staged a demonstration against a government plan to take the twin-island British-associated state of St Kitts-Nevis into political independence.

Chanting "elections first," they marched along a one-mile route from West Basseterre to Pall Mall square in Central Basseterre.

They carried placards, some of which claimed the government has no mandate to ask Britain for political independence, and describing the independence proposals as "a slap in the face of Kittitians."

Before the demonstration, Labour Party leader, ex-premier Lee Moore, had a two-and-a-half-hour meeting with the two British representatives -- minister of state in the foreign and commonwealth office, Cranley Onslow, and high commissioner to the eastern Caribbean, Viscount Dunrossil.

They are in the state for two days of talks with both government and the opposition on the question of the state's constitutional future.

Pro-government demonstrators today gave them a warm reception.

The St Kitts-Nevis coalition government, led by Premier Dr Kennedy Simmonds, proposes taking the state into independence next year, but the plan is bitterly opposed by the opposition which says government has no mandate and must first call general elections.

The opposition leader said that the demonstration, which his party had indicated would be used to send a message to the British representatives on the issue, showed that the majority of the people in the state are against the independence proposals.

He said: "We don't want any domination over Nevis. We are not against independence. We don't care whether it is Simmonds, or dog, or cat who takes us into independence, all that we are asking is: General elections before independence."

"For, he added, "Simmonds has no mandate to take us into independence."